

THE
TOURISTS'
CHOICES

Maclean's

RATING BOB RAE

What
Canadians
Can Learn
From Ontario's
Year With
The NDP



LETTERS

THE DISCOVERY DEBATE

I take exception to the position that Christopher Columbus was a fortunate sailor and a loyal administrator ("Wonderly, Columbus? Cover, Aug. 50). His navigational skills were astounding, far beyond any crewed vessel, to deliver cargoes with timing regularity. Throughout a long sea voyage into the unknown, Columbus was firm and determined. And brutal in how harsh a term to describe his seafaring demeanor.

Brian Fildes,
Pittsburgh, Pa. C

When you stated that Led the Lucky landed on this continent about 500 years before Columbus, you did not go far enough. Almost 500 years before Led, neither man came along our East Coast—St. Brendan the Navigator, who was born in Ireland in 484 and died in 577. Several history books say that he and some associates sailed west and south for seven years. The stories he returned with could only have been obtained on the West Indies.

John S. R. Moore,
Fort Langley, B.C.

The Vikings' voyage to Vinland was forgotten for 1,000 years because it left no legacy, left the exploits of Columbus changed the Americas forever. A French-Canadian ancestor of mine explored the Cape Cod coast in 1606, 34 years before the arrival of the Pilgrims, but Massachusetts speaks English today. Led the Lucky like my ancestor, a rarely a scholar in history.

Paul T. Felleche,
East Chatham, N.Y.

You neglected an important element of the discovery of America. According to Michael Bradley in his book, *Glenn Ridge: The Black African Discovery of America*, the earliest explorers of this continent were the ancient Egyptians who sailed into the Atlantic 150 years before... Christopher Columbus? Bradley also writes that there is much linguistic evidence that black Africans reached the New World early enough to influence the development of the Mayan, Aztec and Inca civilizations.

Near Elmer,
Ontario

Those who followed Led the Lucky to the New World may have considered themselves lucky, but lucky is hardly how that people who already inhabited the land would describe themselves. For them, the arrival of the Europeans cost considerable lives, destroyed their culture and resulted in the imposition of foreign laws, customs and religions. The "abhorrent anger"



Columbus: firm and determined

that the events planned for 1992 have precipitated in "unconscious" for those who have any awareness of the suffering that accrued with the evidence—and continues today. Getting there first is really nothing to boast about.

Alan Beville,
Toronto

A MIXED-UP METAPHOR

Fred Browning uses the metaphor "to rock to a chop-axe who can open" in his Aug. 13 column, "A lumpy deal for women—and men." Chop-axes have at least two years of anniversary followed by four years at a chop-axe college, leaving us both educated and recognized as headline practitioners. I am certain that we chop-axes spell us well as anyone with a similar educational background.

Lesley Taylor-Ington, B.C.
Toronto

CREDIT WHERE IT IS DUE

While we appreciate the coverage of Alan Research Inc. in "Catching on to history" (Cover, Aug. 10), we like to see prime space where it is due. *Industrial Light & Magic* created the special effects of the *Obituary* (1980's *Iron Curtain*). Alan worked directly that time along with his own proprietary code to create the spectacular visual effects.

Stephen Stephens,
President, Alan Research Inc.,
Toronto

Letters may be published. Please include name, address and daytime telephone. Write to the Editor, Maclean's, 1100 Bay St., Toronto, Ont. M5G 1A2. Or by fax, 416-977-8100.

PASSAGES

DIED: Broadcasting and real estate executive Dr. Charles A. Hafford, 71, of long career, at his home in Edmonton. A general led publicity was never referred to by his employers as "The Doctor." Hafford was a resident real estate agent in Edmonton. He began his real estate career in 1944. There, he created his immensely successful business empire, *Almanac Ltd.*, later *Almanac Inc.*, which included major real estate holdings throughout Western Canada and the United States. In 1974, he founded City Education, Western Canada's first independent TV station, and his broadcast empire eventually included pay TV's *Superchannel*, *CHED-TV* in Red Deer, Alta., and 50 per cent of pay TV's *Family Channel*.



DIED: Edmonton German organist and harpsichordist Helmut Weidner, 58, of cardiovascular failure, in Frankfurt. Although blind, Weidner had a wide-ranging musical career as a performer and teacher. He specialized in the works of Johann Sebastian Bach and recorded all of his organ works twice. Weidner also composed three volumes of church preludes.

EXPECTING: Their first child, when Kelly Preston, 26, and John Travolta, 37, who announced their engagement eight months ago. The two met in 1988 when they began filming *The Expendables*. Their marriage will be Travolta's first. Preston is divorced from Kevin Costner, her co-star in *Speed* '93.

RECOVERING: Quebec singer-songwriter Gilles Vigneault, 65, after treatment for

a stomach ulcer, in hospital in Sept.-Feb. 90, near northwest of Montreal. Vigneault was a prolific writer and a famous folk singer. He has family in his home town of Montebello, Quebec. His new song "1984" was a musical tribute for Quebecers.

AWARDED: To University of Alberta ecology professor David Schneider, 51, the \$175,000 Stockholm Water Prize. Schneider's environmental politics and restoring of 46 small lakes in northwestern Ontario convinced the governments of Canada, the United States and several state governments that phosphorus had to be controlled in everything from fertilizer to detergents. His talks showed that phosphorus was the most important nutrient to be kept in deepening lakes' sediments bodies of water.

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A Notice from Maclean Hunter Limited

The Director of Investigation and Research (Consumer and Corporate Affairs Canada) has informed us that representations made by Maclean Hunter Limited in direct mail campaigns and published in Maclean's and Flare magazines during 1987 and 1988 promoting the sale of subscriptions have raised a question under sections 52(1)(a) and 52(1)(d) of the Consumer Act.

Representations were made that they have led consumers to believe they were receiving an exclusive, urgent or time-limited offer. However, some of the offers were repeated or available elsewhere. Representations were also made comparing the subscription price being offered to a "basic rate" or "regular subscription rate" which, in 1987 and 1988, did not reflect the selling price of more than 50% of the subscriptions sold.

Maclean Hunter Limited has corrected this alleged situation by deleting these representations from its promotions. The company will not describe an offer as exclusive or time-limited unless such a claim can be substantiated, and will only make reference to regular rates or similar terms if those rates are the selling prices of a majority of the magazine subscriptions.

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OPENING NOTES

Mila Mulroney tells it like it is, Pierre Trudeau consults the Bard, and Norman Schwarzkopf goes fishing

TELLING LINES FOR TRUDEAU

While the Mulroney government has been striving this summer to devise constitutional changes—most to heighten its image for the next election—the most prominent effort is in deconstructing an approach to a midsummer holiday. On the same afternoon that the Conservative party voted at its recent Toronto convention to recognize Quebec's right to self-determination, Pierre Trudeau was 140 km west in Stratford, Ont., attending a performance of *Hamlet*, William Shakespeare's classic about indecision and how this last for greater or corrupt and destroy a government. The former Liberal prime minister, a 61-



Trudeau's message in *Hamlet*

looking 71 in a beige summer-weight suit, stepped off at the Stratford Festival on his way from Montreal to visit two of his sons at a summer camp on Canoe Lake in Ontario's Algonquin Park. During his two-day stay in Stratford, Trudeau was backstage to visit with Montreal semi-director Albert Millock, who performs as the Player King in *Hamlet*, and Melville in *Twelfth Night*. Trudeau also took in a performance of their play, the Shakespearean comedy in which Melville resolves his misadventure as a result of his own ambivalence and self-doubts. But for Trudeau, the author of the 1982 Constitution and the veteran campaigner against Quebec sovereignty, a subplot from *Hamlet*'s lines in *Hamlet* may have been most ominous: "But when we do devolve off we break, for our devices still are mortalities."

Seeing red on London streets

Plans to privatize London's transit system are threatening one of the city's most pervasive symbols: bright-red double-decker buses. Along with Big Ben and Buckingham Palace, the buses are synonymous with the city. Under the current system, only the publicly owned London bus company operates red buses. The handful of private contractors in London paint their buses whatever other colors they choose. "Somebody can have expressed concern that confusion will result if private operators launch their fleets of blue, green, yellow and multicolored vehicles on the city. Indeed, the London Transit Board is proving the British government to believe the privatization plan. Added to that are pending European Commission regulations on bus standards that will limit the height of new buses to 13 feet (London's double-deckers are more than 14



Double-decker buses: a thing of the past?

feet). Says Karlens Chelens, a spokesman for the London Transit Board: "The traditional red London buses are a big drawing card. People like to travel on a red double-decker as part of their London experience. Because the wheels of progress

A REVEALING ASSIGNMENT

Alberta's Beverage Alcohol Advisory Committee, a government-appointed body, is taking a close look at the province's star beer. Since their first meeting on July 29, members have secretly visited at least seven such establishments. And although most of the three women and eight men have declined to comment until the investigation is completed, one member has eventually been asked to resign. Peter Marchewka told *The Edmonton Journal*: "It's not necessary to take all your clothes off to provide entertainment." The awarded enter-

MESSING WITH MALCOLM X

Director Spike Lee, whose movie *Jungle Fever* is one of the summer's biggest box office hits, is getting set to make a film about Malcolm X, the militant Black Muslim leader who was assassinated in 1965. He was so anxious to do the project that he convinced Warner Bros. to choose him over Canadian director Norman Jewison. But the choice has drawn criticism from some quarters, including poet Assa Bontia (formerly LeRoi Jones), a spokesman for the United Front to Preserve the Legacy of Malcolm X and the Cultural Revolution. In an open letter, Bontia criticizes Lee's films for "their caricature of black people's lives." Of *Do the Right Thing*, he writes: "It told us that our children were killed in an overcrowded 1971 St. Louis community for playing their radio too loud." Bontia continues: "We will not have our 'strong black prince' distorted out of party-southern ignorance." For his part, Lee appeared unmoved. He declared: "While I respect the concern of the writers of the letter, this film will not be made by consensus. I'm trying to do the right thing."



Lee's making movies his way



Gone fishing

When do war heroes go for their holidays? Fishing—in Canada. At least that is how Gen. Norman Schwarzkopf is treating up after winning the Gulf War. The former commander of U.S. Central Command flew into Charlottetown, N.B., on Aug. 10 with his 13-year-old son, Chris, to spend time with a group of world-famous fishermen from Quebec's Gaspé Peninsula. The U.S. military decided to disclose his exact destination, but local media and fishermen speculate that he is staying at one of two exclusive fishing clubs in the area—the Boudry Brook Fishing Club on the Matapédia River or the Bonaventure Salmon Club on the Bonaventure. In choosing Canadian waters, Schwarzkopf paid two other military Americans: Bahrain's, U.S. army Gen. George Marshall and air force Gen. Hag Arnold, both of whom make frequent flights into Canada. According to Janet Denes, a spokesman for Air Atlantic, Schwarzkopf was a good humor when he and his son arrived in Charlottetown. Schwarzkopf, who recently said the right to his own words for a reported \$5 million, appeared to be in such high spirits that he was undisturbed even by the weather. Commenting on the sudden Maritime skies, he told Denes: "That rain is great for fishing." After all, what is a little rain compared with a desert storm?



Schwarzkopf's little rain

BREAKING THE CHAIN

Seventy-year-old Craig Shergold of Surrey, England, who has turned around success, made *The Guinness Book of Records* last year after he asked for—and received—more than 16 million get-well cards from around the world. But now, as a result of an unauthorized chain-letter campaign, Shergold is also being deluged with business cards. The unsolicited one-page letters, copies of which are now circulating in Canada, urge well-wishers to send the boy the cards in an effort to win him another world record. But the Shergolds say that they never asked for the business cards—and have been burning them. Declared a family spokesman: "It is a pity business cards are so useful. They are not much good for anything." Return to sender.

A WOMAN FOR ALL SEASONS

Mila Mulroney has outlasted Sally Armstrong. Mulroney's wife, who has been a long-time supporter of her husband's political career, is now a prominent figure in the Conservative Party. Mulroney's wife, who has been a long-time supporter of her husband's political career, is now a prominent figure in the Conservative Party. Mulroney's wife, who has been a long-time supporter of her husband's political career, is now a prominent figure in the Conservative Party.



Mulroney her wife of the story

Canadian *Living magazine* in 1993. According to Armstrong, Mila Mulroney is coming to set the record straight because of persistent rumors about marital strife and her husband's alleged drinking problem. "She's not angry," she said up with the pump. "She's doing this for her children, who saw their mother defected to the media to announce they don't know. She wants to tell her story. Mulroney's wife, who has been a long-time supporter of her husband's political career, is now a prominent figure in the Conservative Party. Mulroney's wife, who has been a long-time supporter of her husband's political career, is now a prominent figure in the Conservative Party."

A waterless christening

During the nine-year contra war, residents of the Nicaraguan village of Las Garraferas (named after a host of men) finally supported Ronald Reagan's anti-Sandinista policies. Now, they have voted to reunite their village after the former president to draw attention to their abject poverty. The newly christened Ronald Reagan (population 195), south of Managua, has no roads or trails. And village councilor Mapa Espinoza: "It is because of Ronald Reagan that Nicaragua lives in democracy. But now Reagan has gone, and we have been forgotten." One man, one vote—and running water.

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COLUMN



Death, politics and protected species

BY BARBARA AMIEL

When I left Kenya last week, one of the two young men who had been guarding the tent as which I slept was dying. A leopard had maulled him, sloughing his groin and leg and ripping his evis.

The boy was 16 years old, I think. He was a Maasi, and most of the Kenyans in our camp couldn't speak his Eastern Bantu language, so we never knew his name. The boy arrived each evening wearing his brightly worn shawl and carrying a spear, along with a metal-tipped throwing stick strapped to his body. All night long he moved around the camp.

His eyes were extraordinary, if I hadn't known better, I would have thought that they glowed in the dark, fluorescent, just like the eyes of the predators he was guarding us from. Our party was made up of three Americans and myself, with 12 Kenyan cooking and cleaning for us as we "roughed" it. One night, when the weather was very chilly and wet, one of my group tried to persuade the boy to come out of the rain and warm up in the warm tent. He wouldn't, and he looked intensely at the black British umbrella I offered to him.

At seven o'clock on the morning, he would leave our camp to walk back to his village five kilometres away. The leopard got him at noon when he was herding about 360 cows. Three other Maasi were attacked before the leopard fled to her own certain death with her arrows sticking in her.

I saved the leopard, out of. She was terrified, and the camp staff, which means that she was based around our tent, and we all had watched her the evening before. We followed her to our Ruags River for over two hours as she tried desperately to evade us and hunt. When we came upon her, she was in the long grass stalling a small Thomson's gazelle, a perfectly decent supper for a well-fed leopard. The noise of our motor alarmed the kill. We cowered on hands to the leopard. All we did was photograph her—and snuck up her feeding time.

Alas, now one protected leopard is dead, and a bright-eyed boy of 16 is gone. There isn't much to say about it, except to muse on the irony.

The leopard was a tough less enlightened. She hadn't read the small print about game parks being places where tribes, species, predators and cows exist in an order of pity and indifference. Alas, now one protected leopard is dead and a bright-eyed boy of 16 is gone. There isn't much to say about it, I suppose, except to muse on the irony.

The Maasi are a pastoral nomadic people of a Bantu culture. They were rather happy, and speaking as a member of the Western teleological society, nothing could be more reassuring than to see these tribes perfectly content to live in their huts made of cow dung surrounded by an eight-foot-high thornbush fence. Reasonably decent, members of the tribe lived in the very same huts as we did, and so the ground a good number of yards away from their dwellings. The fence that came over them came from the cattle they own and are worn proudly as a mark of wealth—more cows, more cows.

The government of Kenya wants to turn the Maasi into an agricultural tribe. But government being what they are, they cannot leave the Maasi alone. If they did, nature would take its course and some Maasi would gravitate to urban centres and others would succumb to the

natural problems of living in nomads in an environment that is made fairly dry by lions, leopards, elephants, malaria—and tourists.

Instead, they are venturing against the diseases that ravage them, and are periodically given pills to make them live longer and live longer to try to anchor their wandering. I don't suppose there is any other way to handle the matter, but the results are predictable. What is given with one hand is taken away by the other. Thus, one young boy not yet grown, but desperate to be a man, had to fight my protected leopard and, shocked and bleeding, his young body had the further difficulty of being forced over rough roads to the backs of white men—by the nearest government medical centre—which in reality is not much more than a dispensary with some bandages and a nurse.

Getting the Maasi into the 20th century is part of what is crucial, I suppose, to turning Kenya into a grown-up, modern democracy. If Africa is to come out of the Dark Ages, it will have to transplant some of the fundamental institutions of the West which do not root easily, especially among illiterate nomads. Meanwhile, the stagnant air of authoritarian regimes and despotic rulers only slowly. No doubt Jomo Kenyatta, who led the nation to independence in 1963, has his qualities, but persistent among them was an ability to do well for himself, family and friends. That attitude quickly colors an entire society in which the rule of law is, in part if generously, not all that it should be.

"Do you have any contacts at the National Geographic?" asked a friend of mine in Nairobi. "They must be sending each other through the post as marked envelopes, and the post office employees snipe them out and sell them to the bankers you see on street corners." Once upon a time, it might have been the bankers, but now it is the banks, that make their hands conflict the argument.

Genetic representative government under the rule of law is difficult to effect in a country that has nomadic tribes and dozens of dialects. Still, I don't think the Africans are a new and different species of mankind. Their countries, so rich in resources and population, have no need of dependency on the West for aid, food and loans. But no economy can function efficiently when corruption is a way of life.

Still, for now, the Mercedes-Benz cars are parked on Nairobi streets with windows open in the sun making for elegant black Kenyans making deals over hot meals. At the markets, you can buy cooking oil and other staples from America that were destined for homes called in urban African countries. "Is incineration," a young and wicker told me about a year's time, "the only way to get rid of the garbage?" The garbage doesn't seem to care that the supplies are soaked, they go straight to the black market. "As for the actual city-gritty business of Kenya, well, that is largely dependent on its assets, while the spirit remains, it is slowly done by emigrants Europeans, driving their sandwiches and wondering how long they have. Which makes little to say Maasi (and) the leopard whose time ran out last week."



Beaudin (left) and Johnston in Montreal: the Quebec premier's absence may impede the search for conclusions

CANADA

A CRITICAL SUMMIT

The setting—a high-pitched alpine retreat at the foot of Bucklehorn Mountain near the village of Whistler, B.C.—is as splendid as it is idyllic. By contrast, the task of the nine premiers who will meet at the two-year-old, 343-room Clatskanie Whistler Resort 100 km northeast of Vancouver for two days next week has a timeworn air. Indeed, on the two previous occasions when British Columbia hosted the annual premiers' conferences, in 1971 and 1980, the Constitution was near the top of the agenda—it will be again next week. And, as it has since the series of conferences started in 1960, the Aug. 26 to 27 conference is also expected to focus on such long-

WHEN NINE PREMIERS MEET IN WHISTLER, B.C., NEXT WEEK, THE OUTCOME MAY BE STORMY

standing issues as interprovincial trade, the economy and grievances against the federal government.

Still, this year's edition of the venerable institution takes place at a critical moment in the nation's history—a significance that the list of those attending undercuts. For the second year in a row, that list does not include Quebec Premier Robert Bourassa, who has boycotted all gatherings of the premiers since the failure of the Meech Lake accord in June 1990. In addition, the Whistler cottage is being held at the end of a year in which most provinces have launched their own studies of the Constitution—and just a month before Constitutional Affairs Minister Joe Clark plans to unveil new

proposals for a radically decentralized Canadian federation. The Whistler meeting will afford the nine other premiers a critical opportunity to shape a common response to Quebec's demands and Ottawa's anticipated proposals. At the same time, with all-party rights experts in a new preconference at Confederation House, the premiers have invited four active leaders to attend their discussions for the first time.

For eleven premiers, including the host, Rita Johnston, the meeting will be important for another reason: incumbent Quebec Premier Jacques Parizeau, observed University of British Columbia political scientist David Taras, a former Saskatchewan deputy premier of unsuccessful office, suggested that the premiers may well meet more frequently as constitutional negotiations progress. "It will be the position where the federal government is leading the process, but there ought to be a medium process where the discussion on fundamental change. The partners in Confederation ought to be sitting down and saying what Canada should be like."

Other leaders, however, expressed doubt about the process's ability to gain a common position. "Not all members of the federal government are committed to the process," observed Liberal Senator (Bob) Rae, who doesn't need to ally himself with (New Democrat Premier Donald) Cameron to make Ontario's case. "But McGill University professor of constitutional law Jeremy Webber, for one, always did that course. Said Webber: "The provinces have more commitment to Canada as a country than they're often given credit for."

As well as constitutional matters, the participants will cover more familiar political ground. The leaders routinely deal with domestic trade, fiscal policy, health, education and other issues. The premiers are also likely to debate a response to last week's Supreme Court of Canada ruling confirming Ottawa's right to limit its contribution to provincial welfare costs. That ruling forced Ottawa to settle a two-year-old credit and program dispute that will limit the increase in Canada Assistance Plan transfers to the three richest provinces—Ontario, British Columbia and Alberta—to five per cent annually for the next five years. As a result, the affected provinces must now repay Ottawa hundreds of millions of dollars in payments above the limit that was made while the case was before the courts. Note that the ruling hangs on to end to 24 years in which the provinces have relied on Ottawa to pay 50 per cent of welfare costs. Ontario's Rae declared last week: "The message from the federal government seems to be: 'Well, sorry, we're getting out and we're willing away from these responsibilities.'" But as Canadian struggle to redefine their roles, the eight men and one woman attending next week's meeting must realize that their deliberations carry weight in the eyes of the public for the future of a strong and united country.

GLEN ALLEN in Ottawa

National Notes

A DEFLECTION TO THE BLOC

After speaking three years as a Conservative for the Montreal-area riding of St. Hubert, long-serving Parti Québécois Vice-president Jean Paré has decided to leave the party to become the sixth member of Lucien Bouchard's separatist Bloc Québécois.

A PQ BREAKTHROUGH

Parti Québécois candidate Jean Fillion easily beat his Liberal opponent by 6,449 votes in the St. Hubert riding at the riding of Montmagny. The victory left the PQ with 30 members in the 128-seat National Assembly, far short of the governing Liberal 78.

STUPIDITY VIOLENCE

Mary Colley, federal minister responsible for the status of women, announced that the government is establishing a new member panel to investigate violence against women. The panel will start a report by December, 1992.

LAND-CLAIMS SIBYRICAL

The Supreme Court of Canada ruled against the Thompson Indian band's claim to a mineral and timber-rich 6,000-acre site in Northern Ontario. The court upheld lower court decisions that, even though the natives say that they did not sign an 1850 treaty, they surrendered their rights by accepting treaty benefits.

JOINING FORCES

The 45,000-member Canadian Union of Public Workers and the 170,000-member Public Service Alliance of Canada, both firing possible strikes, agreed to help maintain each other's picket lines.

COVELOVER BOWS OUT

Former B.C. finance minister Melville Couvelier announced that he will not seek re-election in the next provincial election. Couvelier, who contested the Social Credit party leadership, sparked a local controversy when he was named as Glen McCarthey may be three has support behind Premier Rita Johnston, the eventual victor, at last month's convention.

A DESPERATE SEARCH

About 5,000 volunteers joined a police search in Burlington, Ont., 50 km north of Toronto, for clues in the disappearance of Nana DeWilde, 38, who vanished on Aug. 9 while jogging. The current-recent body of another Burlington teenager, 14-year-old Lucie Blais, was found near the same river. Through 50 km north of Burlington, two weeks after she disappeared.

A breath of fresh air

The children of Chernobyl thrive in Canada

In their Teenage Mutant Ninja Turtle T-shirts and neon sunglasses, they could have passed for any Canadian eight-to-15-year-olds. They giggled and laughed and twined down hairbrushes and tennis racquets. They pulled out their chins as they marched behind medallion guards in the picnic grounds at the historic Old Fort Henry in Kingston, Ont., last week. But in fact, the children were Byelorussians, part of a group of 89 who arrived in Canada last month from areas of the Soviet republic contaminated by the 1986 Chernobyl nuclear disaster. And their easy companions and energetic hopscotch disguised disturbing health problems. At home in the village of Makhovitsk, nine-year-old Olga Borosenko said, the girls nosebleeds and, occasionally, bleeding from her mouth after she sits on the sun, too long. Her friend, 11-year-old Natalia Stanovoyana, had two silver-dollar-sized red marks under her arm from beds—a condition that she said recurred frequently. Both children say that they suffer from the effects of radiation. "We know that radiation is invisible," said Natalia's two sisters, Oksana, "but it is very bad."

The children are staying with families in Ontario until later in the month, when they will return home. They are among an estimated 16,000 children that the Byelorussian Charitable Fund, Children of Chernobyl, a volunteer group based in the republic's capital, Minsk, arranged to send to Canada, the United States, Germany and 10 other countries for the summer. They came seeking a respite from the radioactive contamination that the 1986 disaster in the neighboring republic of Ukraine scattered, say organizers, over 40 per cent of Byelorussia. Since then, says Michael Serrilla, a Hull, Que., graduate at the Canadian group organizing the children's stay, the avoidance of leukemia, cancer of the thyroid gland and birth defects in the republic has increased accordingly. And although the 68 children who came to Canada have not developed those diseases, Serrilla said that radiation appears to have suppressed their immune systems. "It seems that they don't feel well," she said, "They catch a lot of colds and they are not resistant to illness." By bringing them to Canada for six weeks, Serrilla said, the group hopes to give the youngsters enough fresh air, good food and exercise to restore their immunity to radiation-related diseases.

In fact, not everyone agrees with Serrilla's diagnosis. One group of experts based on

marked increases in health disorders in contaminated regions compared with communities elsewhere in the Soviet Union in late 1990. Several analysts assert that poor medical care, stress and severe pollution—not their dose of radiation—may be responsible for the children's poor health. Last week, the *Chatham Daily News* warned that thousands of people could die from illnesses unrelated to radiation because of a "catastrophic shortage of medicine in the country."

Dr. John Gosselin, a general practitioner in Lenoir, 60 km southwest of Ottawa, agrees that the children of Chernobyl are suffering

and they have little pink cheeks," Borosenko said that she has not shed in the sun since she arrived, and Natalia Stanovoyana said that she has not had the frequent headaches that she experiences at home. Eleven-year-old Alexander Tatarin, a little 90 lb when he arrived, gained five pounds in the first two weeks.

A group of 12 children are staying with families in Ingersoll Falls in Northern Ontario, another area now staying in Toronto and the rest are in the Ottawa area, many of them on farms or at summer homes. Anastasia Jolykova, 9, and Inna Micherson, 10, friends from Dnipro, have been staying at Bruce and Joan Mather's cottage on Pine Lake, 120 km north-west of Ottawa. Neither speaks English, and the Mathers know only a few words in Russian, but key words in both languages, like hot and cold water, are posted around the cottage.

The girls have marvelled in outdoor marvels of Western society—swimming is surprise when one of them, through an automatic car wash, and running from display to



Byelorussian youngsters at Old Fort Henry; illnesses go beyond effects of radiation

from more than simple exposure to radiation. Since then, says Serrilla, many health problems among the children—including warts, cold sores and relatively slow healing of simple scratches—could be a result of poor nutrition as well as radiation. But whatever the source of the youngsters' illnesses, Gosselin added, "It certainly won't hurt to get them out, and it may help ease."

Still, according to their hosts, the children already appeared healthier last week than they did when they arrived—casual with juicy companions and dark, puffy eyes—more than two weeks earlier. "The kids look totally different," said Mary Grenfell, 46, who is keeping nine-year-old Igor Stoyanovskiy at her farm in North Gower, Ont., 36 km north of Ottawa. "Their skin has color, their hair looks shinier

display at a Zeller's store, giggling at the hills visited elsewhere. "What Dnipro?" ("What is Dnipro?"), they said. But they spent most of their time updating and playing with winter sleighs and water tubes on Pine Lake. "They eat like little horses," added Bruce Mather, 57, "and they're carefree and carefree."

Last many of the Byelorussian children, Jolykova and Micherson hesitate to talk about Chernobyl. Since are two young to remember the days before the explosion, when they did not worry about playing in the sun, swimming in contaminated rivers or eating local vegetables. "It has faded forever," said Tatarin. "It is too terrible to think about." For the children of Chernobyl, that visit to Canada has kept that terror at bay—at least for a season.

MARY NICHOLS in England



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RATING BOB RAE

ONTARIO'S NDP
EXPERIENCE IS
WATCHED CLOSELY
ACROSS CANADA

One of the first stops for New Democratic Party leader Bob Rae during last summer's Ontario election campaign was Toronto's east end, an area that he represented as a federal MP between 1975 and 1982. It was clear then that the NDP's commitment to government social programs was not what alienated many of the leading, predominantly Greek-Italian food's small-businesses to Rae. When the campaign entered Bill Mousie's dry-cleaning shop, the Greek immigrant told Rae that the government should crack down on welfare cheats. Rae Mousie and many of his supporters did appear to believe that as NDP governments would strive to help working people—not the rich. And on Sept. 6, 1990, the riding sent an NDP member to the legislature. But now, with the approach of the first anniversary of Rae's stunning election as Ontario's first NDP premier, the national merchants say that they are still waiting for results. Said grocery-store owner Nicholas Nicos: "If he doesn't do more, he's not going to be around after the next election."

That election, however, is not required by law until 1995. In the meantime, Rae's most senior aides acknowledge that they are reviewing cautiously with their party's reformist solutions. Rae's boss, McCallum, Rae's chief policy adviser: "We are trying to slow the policy process down so we get things right—so that when something is unveiled, it doesn't go off like a grenade at our heads." McCallum himself is a survivor of several significant explosions during the government's electioneering first

year. Some ignited over the behavior of inexperienced cabinet ministers. Others were set off by policy decisions—or merely proposals. Issues such as the party's first provincial budget, forecasting a record \$9.7-billion deficit, and the government's consideration of reforms designed to essentially strengthen the hand of unions during contract disputes, sparked angry protests from business (page 20).

Meanwhile, such traditional sources of NDP support as the labor movement and social agencies have criticized the slow pace of change. And through it all, the NDP's support slid from 35 per cent of the popular vote in the election to just 34 per cent in a Gallup Canada Inc. survey published on July 23—for behind the still-languid provincial Liberals, with the support of 45 per cent of Gallup respondents.

The Rae government's performance has significance for Canadians beyond Ontario. In British Columbia and Saskatchewan, where right-leaning governments face strong NDP challenges in elections that must be held this year, strategists for both the rising B.C. Social Credit party and Regina's Conservatives say that they will use the Ontario NDP's economic record against Rae's counterparts in their own provinces. Said Jesse Retzlaff, director of operations for the B.C. Social Credit party: "The Second election campaign will take advantage of the fact that Bob Rae's Ontario government is a contemporary rival of the efforts of socialist policies." At the same time, Rae has made clear that he intends to play a more assertive role in future constitutional negotiations than some previous Ontario premiers did (page 16).

Risks. But so far, Rae's government has been more moderate in power than some of its most ardent critics expected. Even so, it has made some strides towards its second goal of greater social justice. In one significant gesture earlier this month, Rae and provincial Native Affairs Minister Charles (Bud) Wadsworth signed a letter of agreement with 12 representatives of Ontario's 175,000 native residents, acknowledging that their position is inherent right to self-government. The declaration was the first of its kind by any government in Canada, and last week federal Constitutional Affairs Minister Joe Clark supported the Ontario position on the issue after a meeting with Rae.



At the same time, other cherished NDP priorities have been delayed, withdrawn or dramatically scaled down. Rae and his ministers have blamed some of the delays on the recession, which cut into the government's financial resources. Another factor has been poor relations with Ontario's civil service. And one senior New Democrat, who requested anonymity: "There is a lot of dead wood at the top level of the bureaucracy. On the other side of the coin, many New Democrats want to give government incredibly suspicious of the civil service and don't place appropriate faith in it." Whatever the cause, proposals for a minimum corporate tax and an environmental bill of rights are stalled in studies and reviews. And Rae, after campaigning last year on a pledge to scrap the so-called automobile insurance system that the Liberal government introduced just three months before the 1990 election, now appears ready to retain many of the same principles in reforms that his own government plans to introduce later this year.

Jobs. But it is on economic policy that the NDP Ontario government remains most vulnerable. Its left-wing program sets it clear apart from most other governments in Canada—selected from most Western countries. And Premier Minister Brian Mulroney, for one, denounced the NDP's expansionist April budget for undermining the federal government's attempts to reduce its own spending. Those attacks, however, have not deterred Ontario Treasurer Philip Langlois. He vigorously defends the Ontario deficit, claiming that \$5.1 billion of the total is spending on existing programs—most of them launched by earlier Liberal and Conservative governments—during a recession-induced downturn in tax revenues. Langlois adds that \$1.5 billion in new spending has created or created 75,000 jobs in the face of a 30.2-per-cent provincial unemployment rate—the highest since the 1930s.

Clearly, the nationwide recession struck Ontario's economy with particular force during the NDP's first year in office. Among other consequences, about three-fourths of the 198,000 manufacturing jobs that the province has lost during the recession are the result of permanent plant closings. That was the case with only 34 per cent of layoffs during the 1982 recession. Said Rae in an interview with Maclean's: "The extent of the structural changes in the economy are much deeper than people were prepared to admit."

Deals. And in fact, some analysts have upbraided the NDP's decision to confront the recession by utilizing the provincial economy with public spending. Said James Frank, chief economist and vice-president of the Conference Board of Canada, a nonprofit economic research organization: "If Ontario had held its deficit down to \$2 billion, you would have had a longer but deeper recession, not just in Ontario, but in the rest of the country, too."

But there is an ideological dimension to the party's economic program, as well. For one thing, the government has quietly but determinedly encouraged employees to buy out troubled factories. Last week, Langlois re-

AIDES ACKNOWLEDGE THAT THEY ARE ADVANCING CAUTIOUSLY WITH REFORMS

passed draft legislation that, if passed, would grant provincial health rights to workers who take over the company that employs them. At the same time, in a deal negotiated personally by Rae, the government reached an agreement to transfer ownership of a pulp-mill paper mill over the Northern Ontario towns of Kapuskasing to a local consortium and Thacker to a Montreal-based pulp-and-paper company. The American-owned, Dallas-based Kimberly-Clark and the New York Times Inc. had planned to reduce the asbestos-lacing mill's workdays by about 80 per cent.

Rae often expects of his staff to work with him to find ways to get things done. He is a master of the deal. His most contentious battle is over proposed changes to the province's labor code. Earlier this year, Labor Minister Robert MacLachlan, a former organizer for the United Steelworkers of America, issued a panel of business and union representatives to recommend reforms to the code. After months of disagreement, the two sides submitted separate reports—and media accounts claimed that MacLachlan pleased to accept the union proposals almost intact. Among the most back-breaking was a provision to ban management

from firing the positions of striking workers, a step that would effectively shut companies down during labor disputes.

After fierce attacks from pro-business groups, however, the statutes may now be shelved. In an interview with MacLachlan's, Rae made it clear that his government is distancing itself from MacLachlan's program—and, in particular, the proposal to prevent managers from firing in the event of a strike. Acknowledging that the statute would shut Ontario too far apart from neighboring provinces and states, Rae declared, "That is not a proposal of this government."

Rae's interventions by ministers, as much as left-wing economic policies, have kept the premier on the defensive. In March, Rae fired Peter Karmes, who held both the financial portfolios and consumer and commercial relations portfolios. His reason: the sometimes 30-year-old minister had appeared, fully clothed, as a "Sunshine Boy" in *The Toronto Star* tabloid newspaper—just one day after announcing a crackdown on sex in advertising. Rae said that he fired Karmes for "poor judgment." But some bureaucrats say privately that the minister was dropped because he

was at odds with officials in the premier's office over the shape of the proposed auto insurance plan. A month later, Rae fired another minister, Health Minister Evelyn Gagliardi, resigned after the unceremoniously berated Ontario's Pension Act by declining in the legislature the name of a drug-substitution panel. Gagliardi, widely considered to be a strong and able politician, returned to Ottawa as housing minister in a minor shuffle last month.

Grilled. Meanwhile, opposition members have unceremoniously demanded the resignation of several other ministers. Among them is Community and Social Services Minister Zuzanna Adams, who served as investigation in April by the provincial conflict of interest commission into her failure to properly disclose disbursements in two small companies. The same month, the opposition grilled Solicitor General Michael Parnes after staff members would and signed the minister's license to act as justice of the peace asking them to renew a consultant's parking tickets. Then, in June, Women's Issues Minister Anne Swarbrick and Northern Development Minister Shirley Martel offered their resignations after writing to the College of Physicians and Surgeons asking for a suspension of the license of a doctor convicted of sexually assaulting female patients. After initially accepting Swarbrick's resignation and reserving judgment on Martel's, Rae kept both in his cabinet.

In opposition, Rae regularly demanded the resignations of ministers whose performance

or behavior broke the rules. But one senior strategist noted that Rae considered fired Karmes in the midst of the letters scandal and stayed he had only because he wanted to avoid accepting those cabinet resignations in the government's first seven months. Said the strategist, "It would have been last thing that I'd wanted to happen. Mike would have been gone." Rae eventually dropped Parnes in last month's shuffle.

Scrap that it is the sole insurance issue that is likely to provide one of Rae's more attractive problems in the coming months. In last year's campaign, the party promised to scrap the no-fault auto insurance plan that the Liberal government of David Peterson introduced in June, 1990—the "well" support of the insurance industry. That system, similar to one in Quebec, removed the right of accident victims to sue for suffering or injuries except in cases of proven culpability. Instead, insurers pay compensation of up to \$600 a week for lost work time. In a campaign speech at a union hall in Orleans last August, Rae declared that the real goal of the Liberal reforms was to save the insurance industry \$200 million a year in legal costs and lawyers' fees. Noting that several insurance companies had made large campaign contributions to the Liberals, Rae declared, "The Lib-



Karmes' interventions have kept Rae on the defensive.

erals were bought." And his campaign platform promised to reinstate accident victims' right to sue.

In fact, MacLachlan has learned that it is unlikely to happen when the government unveils its new reforms in the fall. According to an insurance consultant who is familiar with the govern-

ment's planning, the NDP changed direction after the New York City-based actuarial firm Wilbur Smith completed a report for the province that showed that insurance premiums would increase by 15 to 25 per cent if the government retained victims' right to sue. Said the consultant, "They are not that stupid to introduce a new insurance plan which increases premiums in the middle of a recession." Added Gordon Pyle, president of Public Affairs Management Inc., a consulting firm that specializes in Ontario government affairs, "At this stage, I think it will be a no-fault system for accidents involving personal injuries."

Agenda: But over the next year, a pressing national agenda is likely to take much of the Ontario public's attention away from insurance issues. Indeed, the campaign to reform the Canadian Federation may well prove to be Rae's biggest challenge. And while his predecessor, Rae seems ready to abandon Ontario's traditional role of mediator in constitutional disputes. Said one of his senior constitutional advisers, "This province is not just going to be a consensus-builder among the others, as it has been in the past. The strategy is to have quite clearly maintained Ontario's position. The province will release a document paper on some of those priorities in the fall. But they

The People Behind The Portfolios

After his upset election victory last September over David Peterson's Liberals, Premier Bob Rae and his New Democrats formed Ontario's first coalition government. But not surprisingly appointed a 25-member cabinet that included a record 12 women—and 12 ministers who had never held elected office. That inexperience left at work, as a series of judicial emboldenments complicated the NDP's first year in office. Now after one minister's firing another's three-month sabbatical from the cabinet and her move to shadow, the cabinet has 20 members, 12 of whom are women. Among the key players ("indicative" of the province's planning and priorities committee)



Floyd Laughren

TREASURER, DEPUTY PREMIER

Born in Shamrock, Ont., during the Depression, Laughren was raised in a family of eight children. After earning an economics degree from Toronto's York University, Laughren taught at Sudbury's Carleton Place Collegiate, with three children, he became MP for Nichel (B.C.) in 1971 and has been re-elected six times. Dubbed Pled Pled for his 30-year work, Laughren, 55, explained his proposed sabbatical by saying that he would not fight the recession "on the backs of the unemployed."



David Cooke

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS, HOUSE LEADER

One of Rae's most influential cabinet ministers, the 39-year-old former Windsor school worker was first elected to the legislature in 1977. Unmarried, he graduated from the University of Windsor in 1975. As housing minister before last month's cabinet shuffle, Cooke was the architect of rent-control legislation that, for the first time, would limit a landlord's ability to pass on the cost of repairs to tenants through increased rents. The bill is expected to be passed into law this fall.



Ruth Griener

ENVIRONMENT

Griener, 54, is a longtime environmental activist. Before entering the legislature in 1985, she spent 15 years as a councillor in the Toronto suburb of Etobicoke, where since the early 1970s she advocated waste reduction and recycling. Her cabinet appointment drew raves from provincial environmentalists, but a so-called environmental bill of rights that she advocated for opposition reasons stalled in the departmental bureaucracy. The 38th-year Griener is married, with three children and three grandchildren.



Frances Lusk

HEALTH

Elected in 1990, Lusk, 37, has become one of Rae's most trusted ministers. Unmarried, she earned a psychology and sociology degree from the University of Toronto in 1976. A dedicated feminist, Lusk worked for four years in the mid-1970s as an aide to Ontario's then health minister. She later served as equal-opportunities coordinator for the Ontario Public Service Employees Union. As health minister, Lusk has promised to bring in measures to improve the effectiveness of health-care funds.



Shelley Martel

NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT

At 33 the youngest cabinet minister in Ontario history, Martel has deep political roots. She was first elected as MP in 1987, winning the Sudbury East seat that her father, Elie, had held for the NDP for the previous 20 years. Martel has a degree in international relations from the University of Toronto and studied French at the Sorbonne in Paris. Her twin brother, after several years' involvement in law jobs in Northern Ontario, is to develop a broad economic strategy for the region—a key NDP election promise.



Charles Jackson

NATURAL RESOURCES, NATIVE AFFAIRS

Born in Ottawa, Jackson, 48, earned a degree in history and political science from Carleton University before working for the Ontario, near South Bay. He was elected as MP in 1975. He has more than 20 years of teaching experience, including high-school history. Married, with four children, he is a strong advocate of native rights. With Rae, he recently signed an agreement making Ontario the first province to formally recognize the natives have an inherent right to self-government.



Evelyn Gagliardi

HOUSING

Widely considered one of the most capable members, former radio and TV broadcaster Gagliardi, 48, is married, with two children. A liberal with a conservative streak, Ontario's Conservative University, Gagliardi was originally appointed health minister in 1990. She resigned from the cabinet in April after breaching the province's Privacy Act by inadvertently disclosing a personal note from confidential medical files. Rae brought the Ontario NDP back into cabinet, replacing Cooke as housing minister, on July 31.



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are already clear: a confirmation of the Charter of Rights and Freedoms, the creation of a social charter that enshrines national standards in such areas as health care, education, social assistance and environmental protection; and the recognition of an economic union of the provinces—possibly including a commitment to eliminate interprovincial trade barriers.

Rights: These priorities may be shared with several other provinces. But Ontario's new government already stands apart in its eagerness on constitutional protection for aboriginal rights—including the restoration and re-defined principle of native self-government. Rae, who was most involved while forming a demonstration with members of a Northern Ontario Indian band, says that self-government is critical to the success of the new round of constitutional talks. But other provinces are unlikely to go as far as Ontario. Public opinion in Quebec, in particular, is less sympathetic to native concerns, especially after last year's armed standoff at Oka and native Minister Jean Elie's harsh role in denying the Meech Lake accord. Said one Rae adviser: "No one is under the illusion that the rest of the provinces are going to say, 'That's great!'"

Despite their setbacks, after almost a year in office Rae and his government seem to feel politically secure. For one thing, they hold 73 of the legislature's 130 seats, the Liberal/NDP 35, the Conservatives 20, and there is no independent, as well as one vacancy. Four years remain in this party's mandate—plenty



Rae with federal NDP leader Audrey McLaughlin: in pressing national agenda

of time to advance more of their reform agenda into legislation. But clearly the New Democrats' determination to transform provincial policies in Ontario is tempered by their desire to avoid being rejected by voters after a single term. Noted McLaughlin: "This is the opportunity of a lifetime to establish the New Democratic Party as a governing party and end the marginal status it had in Ontario before 1990."

To that end, Rae and his team may perform well on the constitutional front, but the score that is likely to count most with voters in Toronto's Greek neighborhood and elsewhere will be the one that the bill carries up on the provincial economy. And by that measure, the party's game is far from won.

PAUL KABELLA

CANDID ANGLES

'IT'S LIKE LEARNING THE VIOLIN IN PUBLIC'

Last September, Bob Rae led the Ontario New Democratic Party to its first-ever election victory in Canada's most populous province. As the first anniversary approached, Maclean's Associate Editor Paul Kabella interviewed the premier in his Queen's Park legislative building office, where he surrounds himself with photos of his family and local political heroes as Ed Broadbent and Morris Karling Jr.

Maclean's: Would you support a handing-over of some of Ontario's powers to the provinces in upcoming constitutional talks?

Rae: The question is, can there be a redistribution of powers—taken up to the federal government, some down to the provinces? Sure. When I met [Prime Minister Brian] Mulroney [on July 26], I said to him, "Don't look to me for an argument that says the national government has to do everything." But there has to be something that both the country together. We've said that economic union is fundamental, a sense of common standards is fundamental and so is recognizing the rights of Canada's native people. A lot of people get worked up about saying that the feds don't have any role in education. I didn't agree with that. There's nothing wrong with the federal government expressing concern about our economy in a country to become a learning culture. Maclean's: And Quebec Premier Robert Bourassa's plan to hold a referendum by next fall of his province's constitutional demands—wouldn't that be a deal breaker?

Rae: What Mr. Bourassa has done, for reasons I don't fully understand, is create this box for himself. To some extent, that box now belongs to all of us. It focuses attention, which is good, because otherwise the drifting would go on forever. The country needs a way to break that. The country needs to say, "Maclean's: After the meeting with the Prime Minister, you said that you would not play the role of a Captain Canada."

Rae: I'm a question of style. Mr. Mulroney said that Ontario is the most important province. I didn't disagree with him. He also said that there would be no deal without Ontario. I agree

with that profoundly. I'm also a great believer in making deals. Everyone understands the reality of Canadian life: 30 per cent of the people live here, we generate 50 per cent of the federal government's revenues. We will have a lot to say about how things develop. Maclean's: Ontario carries a big stick?

Rae: But maybe not a big stick. Mulroney is never backing, but we're not taking our light under a bushel. We'll be very active.

Maclean's: At your first year as premier ends, how would you rate your performance?

Rae: I think we've done remarkably well, considering the challenges. The economy has been hit much harder than anyone expected.

trying to solve Alberta Steel's problems. We brought in the steel companies, but the steel company was there, too. We have to create a very new kind of economic culture in this province. We have to pursue a common agenda that breaks down adversary relationships. This involves a change for our party, too. Maclean's: Your critics say that the NDP is making the rest of the deal impossible. Do you worry about capital fleeing Ontario?

Rae: We live in an open economy in which we have to trade competitively with other parts of the world. No jurisdiction in North America can afford to be oblivious to the mobility of people seeking opportunities. We will not do things that are completely out of line with other jurisdictions.

Maclean's: Have some NDP officials, such as the education minister, been accused of being too narrow-minded in their views on issues like the environment, gay rights, and the arts?

Rae: We make these policies with some understanding of where the silent majority is on those issues, and I think they say, "Yeah, sure." I think the majority of Ontarians believe that sexual orientation is a private matter and that gay and lesbian people are part of the community. Views that are homophobic are in the minority now. I hope that people continue to see me as a moderate person, because I think I am in every respect. Every politician has an instinct for making no loud claims, but not so far ahead that you lose your effectiveness. I live being proven. I would rather be proven than not be proven.

Maclean's: In meeting politicians, do you see the actual ground that they stand on?

Rae: That's reality. We are elected to represent the broad public interest. Even if there is something that has been in your program for a long time, if you reach the conclusion that it's not in the public interest to do it, then you have a responsibility to say, "I've changed my mind." That is the real test—not what was in your program 10 years ago, or what you said in a speech in 1985. You end up disappointing some people who worked for you. And you have to say, "I'm sorry." □



Rae: "I think we've done remarkably well... I like being premier."

We're in the middle of a constitutional crisis. And we have a group of new people who have never been in government before. It's sort of the learning how to play the violin in public. Maclean's: In your election campaign, you charged that businessmen had special access to the premier's office under the Liberals. Now, your critics say that you have merely replaced the old insiders with your own.

Rae: I don't think that is fair. We are bringing all of the stakeholders under the table in major decisions. We have made the consultation process much more open. Look at how we're

Tony Siligo*

MANAGEMENT BOARD

Passed over in the first cabinet selection because of his controversial role in a pre-election rail contract deal, Siligo joined Ives as he left work as chairman of the legislature's committee on Ontario in Confederation. In last month's election, he took over the ministry that coordinates the province's forests and wilderness. *See This Week's Ontario, 34.*



Robert MacKenzie

LABOR

A union activist, MacKenzie, 63, has represented Hamilton East since 2007. A native of Ontario, Ont., and graduate of York University in Toronto, he is the father of six and grandfather of two. A former organizer for the United Steelworkers of America, he told one of the NDP's most controversial proposals a wage protection program that would make it easier for employers of companies that declare bankruptcy to recover unemployment pay from company directors and officers. The government later accepted officers.

Anne Swarbrick

WOMEN'S ISSUES

A union activist and former immigration councillor, Swarbrick, 35, has brought the province's first constitutional amendment to her portfolio. In June, she and Northern Development Minister Shirley Marshall both offered to resign after they completed in letters about lack of urban agriculture, a decision convicted of publicly admitting her resignation. Rae did not accept the resignation. The Scarborough MP, who is single, has recently refused her work led after undergoing surgery for breast cancer.



Zenene Akande

COMMUNITY AND SOCIAL SERVICES

Former school principal Akande, 34, was educated at the University of Toronto and the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education, Toronto. She married and the mother of three, she drew widespread attention last spring when conflict of interest commissioner Gregory Davis concluded that she had inadvertently tried to resign her directorship of two small companies. Still, Rae said that the successful breach of the guidelines cast "not an iota" of doubt on her integrity.





Owen (left) with McElvire: expressing anger through rallies and protest letters

PINSTRIPLE POWER PLAYS

BUSINESS LASHES OUT AT THE NDP

John McElvire says that he surprised even himself when he began organizing political protest marches this spring. A former stockbroker and now chairman of Goss Lake Metals Inc., a Toronto-based mining company, the 33-year-old McElvire had no experience at leading protesters. But when Ontario Finance Minister Floyd Laughlin called his NDP government's first budget on April 29—making the projected provincial deficit to \$9.7 billion from \$3 billion—McElvire transformed into a political militant. Activating his

network of business contacts in the financial houses and corporate legal offices that line the corridors of Bay Street, McElvire recruited a handful of like-minded young businessmen to organize two successful anti-budget rallies at Queen's Park. Making use of their fan-wilderness, McElvire and his group also launched a write-in campaign that has so far yielded about 11,000 protest letters to Premier Bob Rae. They have also gone outside their business circle to appeal to the public at large. Said McElvire: "It's not a case of getting

our secretaries to do some extra work. I've handed out leaflets at bus stops, canvassed at street corners and at subway stops, and walked into bathhouses—things I never expected to do in my life."

Since about 5,000 people mobilized for the last Queen's Park rally in June, the pro-NDP resistance to the NDP's economic program has extended its reach. Adopting the name People Against the New Budget, McElvire's group of mostly mid-level business managers and professionals opened the Budget Crisis Centre last May. In four small rooms overlooking University Avenue in downtown Toronto, the group is equipped with fax machines and computers, and are staffed by volunteers. From that base, McElvire and other activists have spoken at meetings around the province to encourage voters to protest against the NDP's budget. And on Sept. 18, McElvire will meet Laughlin to discuss the budget.

Agitation: McElvire's Bay Street activists try to avoid creating the impression of a privileged elite expressing the petulance of the no-longer-pampered. "We are more than a bunch of Bay Street power brokers trying to protect our investments," he said. In fact, although the members of the group include a financial analyst, an architect and a land developer, both Queen's Park rallies attracted such professionals as truck drivers and day care centre owners. For his part, lawyer Louisa Owen, 33, who helped McElvire found People Against the Budget, acknowledges that he was "surprised at how many people were put off by our suits at first." But now that the group has gained momentum, Owen asserts, "people from all walks of life have been very ready to help with this."

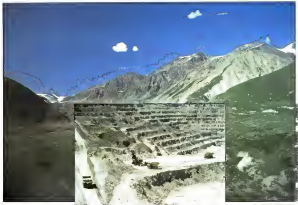
One annual ally in the public fight against the NDP budget is the steel, 146-year-old Board of Trade of Metropolitan Toronto, which represents a wide cross section of local business. Concerned about NDP proposals to strengthen labor's role in negotiations with management, the board recently urged its 12,000 members to write letters of protest. Membered board adviser John Beech-Hawson: "We aren't satisfied that a really meaningful dialogue has been established with the government."

But perhaps the NDP's most vociferous business critic—and certainly the one with the sharpest pen—is media baron Conrad Black. Black has described Rae, a former social worker and labor lawyer, as an "anti-corporate agitator" whose "profund visceral antagonism towards those who own and manage is a reminder of the midwest."

As for McElvire, he says that his organization is eager to move from agitation to constructive dialogue with the government. But, he adds, if the NDP shows no willingness to listen, his group will march again. "This is not about making a few square games," he said. "It's a call for long-term commitment." For the Ontario NDP, that sentiment is likely to create an enduring source of well-funded political opposition.

DEBORAH MCINTOSH

Some Places Are More Precious



Than Precious Metals

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Join the Canadian Parks and Wilderness Society and support our efforts to save the Tatshenshini River Valley. You will also receive a subscription to *Wilderness Quarterly* magazine. Inside *Wilderness* you will find stories, lively editorial, and other interesting information about wilderness in Canada.

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Which way would you like to see the Tatshenshini Valley?

Situated in the extreme northwest corner of British Columbia, the Tatshenshini River was recently named the second most threatened river in North America. A copper mine is proposed in this pristine wilderness threatens the land, animals, and people of the region. Deadly acid rock drainage would be formed during the mining process and pose an ongoing threat for many hundreds of years after the mine is gone.

The International Union for the Conservation of Nature has recommended that the federal government protect the area as a national park. The Tatshenshini forms the heartland between a network of world famous American and Canadian national parks and World Heritage Sites. The Tatshenshini could be protected to form the largest wilderness reserve in the world as the open up copper mine could be developed, potentially despoiling three world famous national parks and the Tatshenshini.

You can help save the Tatshenshini River.

THE AGONY OF WAITING

"I hope both sides realize it is a humanitarian question. There are families who are suffering."

—UN Secretary General Javier Pérez de Cuellar, on the possible release of Western hostages in Lebanon

Over the past seven years, at least 85 foreigners, all men and mostly civilians, have marched into the bloody wilderness of war-torn Lebanon. One by one, the victims have been snatched from the streets, from their homes, their offices, their cars—some from their Israeli military units—by Islamic extremists or Palestinian guerrillas. Their captors demanded ransoms, political concessions or the release of comrades, several of whom sit in foreign jails. The kidnappers let some hostages go only hours after their capture. They released others after months or years, and the freed men told stories of dark cells smeared with cement,

A FLURRY OF NEGOTIATIONS RAISES HOPES FOR A DEAL TO FREE THE HOSTAGES IN LEBANON

of contemplating suicide, of occasional, unpredictable kidnappings. Still others were hanged or shot in the head. But last week, following the release of three more hostages, new and intense talks among the United Nations, the Israeli and Muslim leaders in Beirut seemed to be on the verge of a deal to free the 16 remaining

Westerners and seven Israeli military personnel held in custody. If the deal materializes, it will also mean freedom for those who shared the nightmare of the hostages—their families.

On June 8, 1985, at Denver International Airport, university professor Thomas Sutherland kissed his wife and daughter goodbye and boarded a plane for a flight halfway around the world. The next day, two crates of guitars shot out the back of the car driving the 54-year-old Sutherland into Beirut from the airport and took him hostage. The only reports of how some have come from other released hostages. One said that Sutherland spent five weeks alone in a basement and then was chained to the wall in another room. Another said that the Sutherland scholar was alone and well when he last saw him in early 1989.

Months after months, Sutherland's wife, Joan, has waited at Beirut for word of her husband. Last week, his daughter Kit, 35, an animal researcher at Colorado State University at Fort Collins, said: "Every day, you walk through the house and you think, 'I remember when Dad used to do this or Dad had this.' She and her boyfriend have postponed their marriage until her father comes home. And Kit Sutherland: 'You just say that you don't want to be in contact until he's here to be a part of it.'"

In Geneva last week, UN Secretary General Javier Pérez de Cuellar discussed the release of the hostages with representatives of Western governments, Israel and Iran, which, along with Libya, has backed some of the 17 organizations that have taken captives. Asked whether an agreement to free some of the hostages appeared likely now, Pérez de Cuellar replied: "I don't know. Perhaps days or weeks. It depends on how quickly I have a reaction from both sides." Israel has already said that it might give



Tracy arriving in Bedford, Mass., with his daughter, Margo, stressful

back some of the 375 prisoners captured during the fighting in south Lebanon if it received verified information about the Israeli personnel missing in action. "What the Israelis are asking for is reasonable," said Pérez de Cuellar, who later left for a vacation in Portugal.

There was certainly cause for optimism. Muslim extremists had released three hostages over a three-day period. The Islamic Jihad freed John McCarthy, a 34-year-old Boston, on Aug. 4. And although—just a few hours after McCarthy's release—a group calling itself the Organization for Defending Prisoners and Hostages' Rights seized 26-year-old French medical worker Jeanne Leyraud, it freed him three days later after widespread condemnation of the act in Lebanon. Later in the day, the Revolutionary Justice Organization released 63-year-old American Edward Tracy.

But the hostages stressed that they would produce no others until Israel released some prisoners. In addition to the Lebanese case, the Israelis held an estimated 10,000 Palestinian detainees for their alleged part in the ref/otish, an uprising, at the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. And at a letter from Islamic Jihad

to John McCarthy delivered in Paris by Cuellar on Aug. 13, the group demanded freedom not only for the "Yahids" at the occupied territories, but also for those held in European prisons—including some awaiting trial for such major crimes as murder and hijacking.

In 1973, Yusef and Mariam Basmal, their two sons and a daughter left their home in Brooklyn, N.Y., and emigrated to Israel. In mid-1982, their 20-year-old son, Zachary, drifted into the Israeli army, was assigned to an armored unit in south Lebanon. On June 11, Basmal's task was doubled as a battle with Syrian armed units. Palestinian guerrillas captured, and later released, the tank commander. The Syrians released another crewman in 1984. But the fate of Basmal and the fourth crewman, Zvi Feldman, remained a mystery.

For years, Yusef Basmal has nursed to Yusef, Yusef and Jordan to ask officials of the ruc for word of his son. Last week in his Jerusalem apartment, the phone rang unexpectedly. After one call, Yusef said: "There was a contact of mine in France [saying] to tell me he has just received information from Lebanon

World Notes

SOUTH AFRICA'S COMPROMISE

Leaders of the South African government, the African National Congress and the Inkatha Freedom Party agreed on a draft peace accord aimed to end black-white violence that has killed 10,000 people since 1984. The three groups, which in the past have blamed one another for the fighting, are expected to sign the accord at a multiparty conference in South Africa, clearing the way for the start of talks on a national constitution. The Pretoria government has agreed to grant a general amnesty to an estimated 45,000 political exiles who fled apartheid rule.

A TOP COMMUNIST REBORN

Alexander Yakovlev, the so-called father of perestroika's former ambassador to Canada, resigned from the Soviet Communist party one day after an internal disciplinary committee recommended that he be stripped of his membership. Yakovlev, 67, warned that Stalinist leaders in the party have "turned out the democratic wing" and are preparing for "social revenge, a party and state coup."

NO ITALIAN FAIR

After staying more than 17,000 Albanian refugees home in places or ship, the Italian government granted temporary asylum to 3,700 others who had refused to leave a port and a soccer stadium in the port city of Bari. The so-called boat people had crossed the Adriatic Sea two weeks ago, leaving Europe's poorest state. Special commissions were expected to begin reviewing applications for political asylum from the remaining Albanians this week. But Italian officials reacted negatively to charges they had accepted too many without suitable of the refugees. "This was not the usual Italian fare," claimed Interior Minister Vincenzo Scotti.

OPENING IRAGE SAYS

The UN Security Council adopted two resolutions that allow Iraq to sell up to \$1.4 billion worth of oil over a month—under strict UN controls. The oil sales are intended to help the government of President Saddam Hussein buy food and medicine, which have been in short supply since the council imposed sanctions on Iraq more than a year ago, and to pay Persian Gulf War reparations. Under the plan, the council's sanctions committee would approve each of purchases, and the Iraqi government would not control the oil. Baghdad officials complained that the UN allows oil sales on Iraq's sovereignty and said that the nation would not sell oil under these conditions.



Tracy at her home in Ottawa: for the families, "moments of deep depression"



WORLD

THE UNITED STATES

Swimming solo

Only one Democrat has bid for the presidency



It has always been a solitary sport. And last week in Washington, Democratic presidential candidate Paul Tsongas dove his swimming trunks, as he does five times a week in whatever city he finds himself, and dove head-down into the pool of the Capital Hill races alone. Ever since he dove into the presidential campaign last April, he has used his freestyle prowess to demonstrate that he has conquered the lymphatic cancer that forced him to resign his Massachusetts Senate seat seven years ago. But last week, after he learned that a Tennessee vote must where he could have delivered his new stamina and butterfly stroke had been awarded, his press secretary Peggy Connolly cautioned that he was "devoted" to Tsongas, the frustration was hardly new. After four months of headlong devotion Democrats to plunge into the presidential sea with him, he still finds himself swimming alone.

With less than a year to go before the party's nominating convention in New York City next July, and six months before the start of the Florida caucuses, the underdog, retired legislator remains the party's only official declared candidate. Over the past month, two would-be contenders, West Virginia Senator John Chafee and House majority leader Richard Gephardt of Missouri, announced that they would not run. And Tsongas can no longer hide his loneliness—or his conviction that two other hopefuls, Iowa Senator Thomas Harkin and Arkansas Gov. Bill Clinton, are still waiting the writers. "There comes a point where you have to have competition," he said. "I'm not here to win the race." Added Tsongas: "We're sending the wrong message to the country, and the message we can't win. That more noble message is very destructive to the Democratic party."

In fact, many Democrats and Republicans also have only one quarrel with Tsongas's advice: they say that there is nothing else

Tsongas, conviction that others have not entered the race

about the emptiness of this year's campaign. As towns try to get accustomed to a pre-primary summer without candidate flooding through their long rooms, William Schneider of Washington's conservative American Enterprise Institute underlined the obvious conclusion: "Although nobody is winning it publicly," he said, "the notion of what they are saying is that George Bush is unbeatable." Agreed Robert Borowiec of the liberal Institute for Policy Studies in Washington: "I don't think anybody gets elected this time as a Democrat. Bush is unlikely to get elected unless he does something really stupid."

Revealing that perception, the President lost out of town his Maine vacation last week to deliver a ringing crime-fighting speech to the annual convention of the Fraternal Order of Police in Pittsburgh, promising thunderous applause and cheers of "Four more years." The 52-minute address was meant to launch former attorney general Richard Thornburgh's bid for a Pennsylvania Senate seat. But to most spectators and the flag-waving crowd, it looked and sounded more like a kickoff to Bush's own inviolable campaign. Although presidential roles have said that he feels no need to formally announce his candidacy until early in 1993, Bush evoked the new provocative themes that was his White House three years ago.

His pursuit for federal programs restricting prison laborers served as a kind of cue. The

releasee provided Bush's most controversial 1990 television ads, which featured a black convict who raped a white Maryland woman while on a weekend furlough from a Massachusetts jail. Some observers said that Bush was also trying to combat increasing criticism that he has neglected domestic problems for the more glamorous pursuit of foreign policy, while at the same time taking advantage of an issue that, polls show, still appeals to voters' emotions. According to a Washington Post/ABC News poll last March, nearly half-fifth of respondents claimed that "the country is not making enough progress on crime." But some critics caution that a law-and-order platform might not work such electoral magic for Bush this time around. As Republican political consultant Kevin Phillips noted, "You have problems running against crime in the streets when you have less than the streets for 10 or 12 years."

These are also signs that Bush's pursuit also of immortality is beginning to fade. Although his personal popularity is still in the 70s—down from 80s, recent polls have shown that voters say that the country is on the wrong track and harbor deep-rooted concerns about the economy. And Stephen Hays, a presidential scholar from Washington's Georgetown University, pointed out that any worsening of the economy could provide one of the few electoral rays of hope for the Democrats. Still, "It is an awful thing to say, but a deep swing recession would do it."

Last week, party regulars were looking on two presidential hopefuls who have hated that they will announce their candidacies by next month—only with a different pronunciation for the economy. In Little Rock, Ark., Clinton said that he was organizing an chairman of the Democratic Leadership Council, the party's conservative wing, in order to form an exploratory presidential committee. In Jacksonville, Fla., he elaborated his 40th birthday this week, young enough to be Bush's son, Clinton has promised a decision by the end of September. But as he denounced the President for "no national policy, no national direction, no national policy," he seemed so it was simply releasing his announcement speech.

That prospect has hardened many Democrats, especially those from the South. As they show their point, the only Democrat to vote the White House in recent history was also a southern congressman, Jerry Carter. But Clinton's enemies could have their own voice among liberals and the party's black wing. After a Democratic Leadership Council meeting in Cleveland last spring, he announced his opposition to racial busing quotas, a remark that offended many Democrats as an apparent

carbon copy of Bush's own policies. But one liberal campaign strategist, who requested anonymity, "He has shown that he is a little more liberal in the things he will say to get elected. I don't think I can work with him, but I won't work against him."

Nor is Clinton's candidacy trouble-free. His much-anticipated speech to the 1989 Democratic convention in Atlanta proved long and tedious—the delegates dozed when he said, "In conclusion..." And in Little Rock, restaurant owner Robert Midkiff, known as "the Sweet Potato Pie King," has distributed thousands of leaflets accusing the governor of favoritism in his personal life. When Clinton told reporters that they should not be "the



Clinton displaying a taste for party political fighting

personal point of the country" and that his personal life was none of their business, he succeeded only in further turning up the controversy.

Clinton's entry into the presidential race would likely persuade another southern Democrat to stay on the sidelines: Tennessee Senator Albert Gore, who once unsuccessfully for the Democratic presidential nomination in 1984. Gore says that he is still considering his political options. As a member of the Senate armed services committee, he is one of the few potential Democratic candidates to boast any congressional experience. And he can capitalize on his vote for the popular Persian Gulf War. But at 43, he may decide that he cannot afford to risk a second failed bid for the White House. Still, "To lose again starts to put them in line for a late-night comedian's job."

Clinton's main thrust could come from Iraqis, an economic policy who has been practicing black-banking legend of traditional liberalism to follow Johnson in recent months in what appears to be a primary drive to rebound. He is expected to announce his presidential intentions

by mid-September, although most election watchers will only react late in the year, but also predict that he will win the election.

Who else will tread the back roads of Iowa and New Hampshire in anyone's guess. Former aides say that Jesse Jackson, the party's liberal conscience in the last election campaign, seems more tempted by the offer of a platform as a talk-show host in the CBS News Network than by a third try at the presidential hearings. And despite his announcement of an exploratory foray into New Hampshire, the Democratic effort black box, Virginia Gov. Douglas Wilder, has displayed a flagrant taste for party politics. He has been most successful career, he second sales of his gubernatorial and

Imperial River, Virginia Senator Charles Robb, of plotting an electronic tag in a tree outside his mansion office. After the governor's own law-enforcement officials alerted that they had tagged him, Robb said that the device was an antenna belonging to a Richmond radio station. Washington Post columnist Richard Cohen denounced Wilder but noted that "your lame political anecdote!"

The two possible candidates whose reputation attracts all others in New York state Gov. Mario Cuomo, whose apparent interest in about whether to join the fray has won him the nickname "Bastard in the Blunder." The only contender with truly national recognition—as well as an 81-million political war chest—Cuomo is the son prospect who the experts believe could risk entering the race late. "Mario could change everything," said Borowiec. "He is a big guy, so he could wait until the last minute, and then come in."

Cuomo has flouted the suggestion. At a meeting of mayors in Albany, Mass., earlier this month, he publicly rebuffed it by his own presidential prospects. But he did it as he was delivering a speech that Washington Post journalist Michael Mary McNulty wrote last week that he had put on the T-shirt "I'm at a campaign stop." In it, the governor argued that it was not so much Mario Cuomo whom Democrats were hailing, but rather his liberal message. Still, no one disputes that this month's largely untapped campaign trail has already checked out one for the American voter. In a country that he called "basically apolitical," Ross said that presidential elections provide "the one opportunity every four years when Americans should be notified there are important issues to be debated." But so, it is important that Paul Tsongas's solo campaign last had already checked out one for the first post-Cold War presidential election seems to be reemerging interest.

MARCI MCGONAGLE in Washington

VISITORS WANTED

**HIGH PRICES
AND STEEP TAXES
ARE KEEPING
MANY POTENTIAL
TOURISTS AWAY
FROM CANADA**

Since 1992, Tourist Inc. has arranged Canadian holidays for thousands of American visitors. But this year, Arthur Tuck, director of operations for the Westport, Conn.-based package operator, says that he is encountering a serious value-for-money dilemma. Among the 60 different worldwide destinations that his company offers are two regularly priced excursions to the Canadian Rockies. Those that leave Seattle are sold out and have long waiting lists, but the group fares that originate in Calgary have openings—even though they spend much less time on the tour but to reach such popular Alberta destinations as Banff and Lake Louise. The reason that people are willing to put up with two days of “hard-core driving” from Seattle, according to Tuck, is because it costs less to fly there than to Calgary from most major U.S. urban centers, and Tuck. “We try to influence people on our Seattle website to sign up for the tour that begins in Calgary. It’s a much more comfortable drive, but people don’t see it that way—we get a lot of price resistance.”

Indeed, travel experts are blaming Canada’s generally high prices—not just for airfare, but for everything from a bottle of beer to accommodation—for what is shaping up to be a dismal year for the Canadian tourism industry, the country’s fourth largest. In 1993, it employed 626,000 people and generated \$13.9 billion, up just 3.4 per cent from \$13.5 billion the year before. But industry analysts say that they are unlikely this year to match even last year’s

modest performance. According to Regional Geneva, president of the Ottawa-based Hotel Association of Canada, the first six months of 1993 are setting the poorest on record for one key indicator, hotel occupancy. Ontario and Quebec have been hardest hit, with hotel occupancy rates down as much as 30 per cent. And those visitors who do come are spending less. Anne Flinn, for one, who owns the West & Wood Gills & Gallery in Quebec, N.S. 70 km north of Halifax, says that she has seen a dramatic decline in tourist spending. The art of making the big purchase, they are reluctant to buy a few trinkets—if they buy anything at all.

Clearly, tourism is only slowly recovering from the devastating economic impact of the Persian Gulf War and the worldwide recession that stifled all travel. When the war ended in February and the economic began to ease during the autumn, tourism picked up—but not uniformly. While both Canada and Europe are experiencing slower-than-average sum-

mers, the United States is headed for a record-breaking year. Indeed, popular destinations like Yosemite National Park in California are often crowded to overflowing. To deal with the demand, the U.S. National Parks Service enforces a quota system for limiting the number of automobiles in the park.

Analysts say that the U.S. tourism boom is a result primarily of the recession’s aftermath effect, which has kept Americans closer to home. And for many of those inclined to go abroad, the fall in the value of the greenback

Tourists visiting Yosemite: a quota for limiting automobiles in a crowded park

spurred many major corporations to make longer travel less expensive.

But the strength of the industry in the United States is hurting travel in Canada. Historically, U.S. tourists have accounted for at least 58 per cent of the total number of foreign tourists. But as the first six months of this year, the number of U.S. visitors has dropped by two per cent.

Canada’s higher prices, compared with those in the United States, is another factor discouraging Americans and other foreign visitors. Tourism industry projections indicate that the number of tourists from Germany, for one, to the United States will grow by five per cent this year to 3.2 million visitors, but will decline by five per cent to 333,000 visitors to Canada. Donald Weiss, Weissman, president of Beverly-based D&B Travel Service Ltd., the Canadian subsidiary of a leading German travel agency, “Canada is much more expensive than the United States.”

Tourism industry leaders complain that the Jan. 1, 1991, introduction of the semi-annual Goods and Services Tax has made Canada’s retail price disadvantage drastically worse. “As soon as we added in the tax, everything in Florida became seven-per-cent cheaper by comparison,” says Sergio Goggin, president of Toronto-based Delta Hotels & Resorts. He added that Delta, which operates two hotels in Florida, is planning to expand further in the United States to take advantage of its lower food costs.

Both the 5,000-member Canadian Hotel As-

sociation and the Tourism Industry Association of Canada, which represents 60,000 businesses, have pressed the federal government to modify how the GST applies to foreign visitors. While these tourists may claim a rebate on their accommodation and goods they take home with them, spokesmen for both associations say that the procedure is so complicated that it has become an irritant rather than a benefit. Indeed, they say that Ottawans should exempt visitors from the tax altogether if they can prove that they live outside Canada. Still, the hotel association’s Goggin adds that the GST is only part of a general competition problem. According to Goggin, an average hotel in Canada pays 47 per cent of its revenues in 25 different municipal, provincial and federal taxes.

Canadian taxes push up the prices of other goods, as well. Joseph Jauch, acting general manager of the Banff Lake Louise Chamber of Commerce, says that U.S. visitors are astonished when they have to pay \$5.50 for a pack of cigarettes they can buy at home for as little as \$1.50. “They tell customers, ‘I want a packer, not a carton,’” Tourism experts say that they are convinced that tourists who are dissatisfied are not likely to return next year. “World’s fourth is incredibly important in this industry,” says Tuck. “If word gets around that Canada is expensive, people will go somewhere else.” High prices clearly carry high costs.

BARBARA WICKENS with correspondence reports

INFLATION DIPS

For the first time since the Jan. 1, 1991, introduction of the seven-per-cent GST, the annual inflation rate fell below six per cent. In July, the rate dropped to 5.5 per cent, down from 6.5 per cent in June. Following the January GST introduction, the annual rate shot up to 6.1 per cent from 5 per cent in December, but has declined slowly since then.

GERMANY RAISES THE STEAKS

Germany’s central bank increased its monetary discount rate to 7.5 per cent from 6.5 per cent to try to slow down the inflationary pressures that have been building since that country’s reunification last year. But economists at other Western European countries warned that higher rates could decrease the value of their currencies in relation to the mark—and upset their economic growth.

NEW CAR DEAL

Alberta’s car sales industry says that they reluctantly agreed to accept lower prices from buyers in California in an effort to sell off their abundant supplies. Under a negotiated export agreement, the California Public Utilities Board will pay an average of \$1.77 per 1,000 miles of gas, compared with the previous average price of \$2.05.

PIPING HOT

Delta Air Lines Inc. was approved in U.S. bankruptcy court to buy out of troubled Pan Am Corp. for \$1.9 billion. Delta will receive Pan Am’s European operations and all Northwest shuttle service. The deal solves the once-prod Pan Am to survive as a smaller carrier, serving private Latin America.

UNITED THEY STAND

Two California banks, BancAmerica Corp. and Security Pacific Corp., joined in the merger making the U.S. banking industry, creating North America’s second largest bank, with assets of \$217 billion.

LAURELLE SHIRTS GREYS AGAIN

Patrick Laurelle, an influential former Ontario businessman, lobbyist and Liberal party adviser, was appointed president of the privately funded Canadian Council for Native Business. Laurelle, 55, who was Ontario deputy minister of industry and trade from 1986 to 1988 and helped organize Jean Charest’s successful 1990 federal Liberal leadership campaign, was most recently vice-president of Multinational, one of several joint-venture manufacturers Magna International Inc.

Café on a slow day in Old Montreal: a tourism decline in Quebec and Ontario



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BUSINESS



Increasing concerns about the flamboyant chairman's overall leadership

Going for it all

Chrysler bets its future on a stylish new car

After working on automobile assembly lines for 20 years, Alexander Berger says that his future prospects and those of his employer now hang on a single thread—the fate of a new car that only exists as a demonstration model. Berger works at a huge Chrysler Canada Ltd. plant that produces the sleek-looking Eagle sedan in Bramalea, Ont., 25 km west of Toronto. The plant also operates at well below half of its capacity, and for Berger, 65, his 60-year-old wife, Lucina, and their two daughters, aged 39 and 37, that has meant frequent layoffs and constant uncertainty. For Chrysler, sluggish Eagle sales are part of the reason the automaker is suffering its worst losses since it narrowly avoided bankruptcy in the early 1980s. But next spring, the Bramalea plant will be converted into the sole North American supplier of Chrysler's new, more stylish and more expensive LX sedan, which both Berger and company executives predict will spark a dramatic turnaround. Adds Berger: "They're putting everything into the car that they can to please the public. We're trying to survive—and the company is trying to survive."

In hitting a substantial portion of his corporate resources on the LX, Chrysler's 66-year-old chairman, Lido (Lui) Iacocca, is following a daring strategy similar to the one he used to bring the company back from the brink of extinction a decade ago. After severing ties with the U.S. government and

extracting wage concessions from unionized workers in the early 1980s, Iacocca channeled all available funds into the development of Chrysler's so-called K-car sedan and its successor. Both cars proved to be hugely popular. Since then, however, North America's third-largest automaker has failed to bring any major new models to market, and as industry-wide sales slumps that began last year has exposed the gaps and weaknesses in the company's product line.

To halt its slide in market sales, which in North America account for the largest part of total automotive sales, the company is spending an estimated \$2.5 billion over 3½ years to develop the LX, a prototype name, as a sedate military-like acronym. Despite losses of \$923 million on revenues of \$15.5 billion in the first six months of this year, Chrysler has increasingly maintained its tall developmental budget. Chrysler Canada president Yves Landry, for one, acknowledges that the strategy is risky. But he adds: "We're expecting big things from this car."

Despite his optimism, Iacocca and his executives are scrambling to raise the \$18.7 billion that Chrysler says it needs over the next five years to weather the capital downturn and carry through with its ambitious development programs. The \$2.5-billion LX program, which began in 1988, is the critical first step in Chrysler's plan to reengineer its car and truck

models by the end of the decade. But raising enough money to maintain the project has stressed the company's resources. In February, several New York City debt rating agencies downgraded their evaluation of Chrysler's bonds to levels equivalent to high-risk junk bonds. Unable to borrow money on favorable terms, Chrysler last month took the embarrassing step of announcing a public stock offering of 20 million new shares. While the issue will likely net the company about \$450 million, Chrysler is selling the shares at a time when its stock is trading at half the price the company paid to buy back 67.7 million of its shares over the past seven years. Last week, Chrysler's shares closed at \$42.18 (U.S.) on the New York Stock Exchange, compared with the average price of \$81.13 (U.S.) Chrysler paid to buy back the shares from 1984 to 1989.

Although he is now past Chrysler's customary retirement age of 65, Iacocca appears determined to lead the campaign to sell both the share issue and Chrysler's new models. The tough-talking, cigar-smoking Iacocca is one of the most successful autocrats in the history of the auto industry, but analysts express concern over his overall leadership of the struggling company. They say that he created many problems after he rescued Chrysler from bankruptcy in the early 1980s. In 1985, he bought Goldenrod Aerospace Corp., a defense and aerospace subsidiary, for \$645 million, only to sell it off in 1990 for the same price as part of a cost-cutting drive. As well, they say that his celebrity status, passed at part by publishing two best-selling autobiographies and supervising the restoration of New York's Statue of Liberty, has diverted his attention from the car business. Says Dennis DeBoia, president of Toronto-based Dealers Automobile Research Inc.: "As he gives an ego and stature, he becomes more distracted."

Whatever their assessments of Iacocca's



'Spy' photograph of an LH prototype: 'It moves them ahead of Ford and General Motors, at least for a while.'

recent performance, analysts who have driven LH prototypes in private sessions are almost unanimous in their praise for the car. The front-wheel-drive vehicles have rounded exteriors—at contrast to the boxy shapes that characterized the Chrysler K-cars and other smaller models—and their so-called sub-forward design allows for greater interior space than current North American models of comparable length. The LH cars will be introduced in August, 1995, and compete vigorously with such midsize automobiles as Ford Motor Co.'s Taurus and General Motors Corp.'s Pontiac Bonneville, which now cost between \$17,800 and \$30,060. As well, the LH's so-called design platform will also be used for higher-priced luxury sedans. "It's a dynamic-looking car and it moves them ahead of Ford and General Motors, at least for a while," says Joseph Phillips, an auto industry analyst for the New York-based brokerage firm Shearman & Sterling. "I think it's going to be a real success."

Both company executives and union officials are counting on the LH to revitalize the underused Brampton factory in the same way as the highly successful minivans gave Chrysler's Canada's Windsor, Ont., assembly plant a new lease on life. In 1993, Chrysler spent \$400 million to retrofit the well-worn two-story factory, parts of which date back to 1938. The plant currently employs 5,000 workers on two shifts.

By contrast, the bright and spacious single-level facility at Brampton now operates just a single shift, employing 3,000 workers and managers. But the company will transfer to Brampton all 1,000 workers from a nearby Jeep plant scheduled to close next year. Chrysler also hopes to hire another 1,500 workers and operate three shifts around the clock if LH sales meet expectations of up to 250,000 cars a year. For his part, Lashley candidly predicts that "the LH in the 1990s will be what the minivans were in the 1980s." Adds Toronto Guardian, publisher of Local 1385 of the Canadian Auto

Workers Union, which represents workers at the Brampton plant. "The union is behind this thing 300 per cent."

But while analysts largely agree that the LH is an appealing car, they say that it will be difficult to duplicate the marketing success of the minivans. Phillips, for one, notes that when Chrysler introduced the minivan, they were a totally new type of automobile with no competitors. With the LH, however, Chrysler is trying to re-establish itself in the midsize market, where its outdated K-car models have given way to competing models produced by Ford

General Motors and Japanese manufacturers.

In order for the LH to reverse the crash drive at Chrysler, however, analysts say that the company will have to be able to sell it without offering the discounts, cash rebates and other profit-killing incentives that now are commonplace in the auto industry. They add that they have concerns about the company's so-called price-to-win campaign to build interest in the LH by offering only a few analysts, executives and automotive journalists a full look at prototypes. "I've heard that it's a great car," says Wayne Voke, sales manager at Raley Gauthier's Royal Dodge-Chrysler Corp. in Winnipeg. "But I don't have any specifications or pricing."

Indeed, Chrysler has refused to release photographs of the car to its own dealers, although earlier this year the U.S.-based magazine *Popular Mechanics* published unauthorised "spy" photos of the car.

Even if the LH finds Chrysler out of its latest crisis, however, analysts say that the 66-year-old company's long-term future is still cloudy. Diefenbaker, for one, says that although Chrysler emerged from its difficulties in the 1980s as one of the lowest-cost producers in the industry, it simply isn't the one to compete effectively with global giants such as General Motors and Toyota Motor Corp. Adds Diefenbaker: "There's no doubt that Chrysler is a sick puppy attentionally. It's hard to imagine managing through the 1990s in that present form." Last month, Chrysler spokesman declined comment on reports that Jeppesen approached former Ford chairman Donald Petersen last fall and told him that Chrysler would welcome a merger offer from his firm.

For now, however, lower-level Chrysler executives and assembly-line employees like Al-macaster-Bender can scarcely afford to give the mail over the company's debt-ridden strategy. Their goal is simply to keep the assembly lines full.

JOHN DUFF in Brampton

London: 'We're expecting big things'



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'On their knees'

Lavalin succumbs to a longtime rival

Most of the nearly 200 guests at the dinner party on the shores of Lake Memphrémagog in Quebec's Eastern Townships were in a mood to celebrate. They arrived at the summer cottage of the Group Inc. president Guy Saint-Pierre on Aug. 30 for a tribute to-GuyLac Desjardins, a former SNC chairman who had recently retired as a director of the giant engineering firm. But even as the guests ate poached salmon and lamb, a battery of lawyers and financial advisers were clustered 120 km away, in a downtown Montreal law office, to conclude a \$90-million deal making SNC to swallow rival Lavalin Inc., Canada's largest engineering firm. When word of Lavalin's spectacular collapse—and SNC's last acquisition of its larger adversary—reached the party, it turned into what was supposed to have been a farewell for Desjardins into a larger victory celebration for SNC employees. And for the handful of Lavalin executives who had been last-minute arrivals, SNC's triumph made for an awkward evening. "It was a humbling moment for them," said investment manager Stephen Jaroslawski, an SNC director

"They had to come to us in their lares."

Two days later, Saint-Pierre publicly announced the creation of SNC-Lavalin Inc., formally buying one of Canada's most controversial companies. Lavalin's failure, which was brought on by soaring debts and a failed strategy to acquire housing, among other things, ended a fierce and intensely bitter corporate rivalry between the two Montreal-based firms, which had widely different business styles. The complex buyout swapped Lavalin of its private engineering expertise and contracts. And a left Bernard Lacombe, 60, Lavalin's politically savvy and moderate major shareholder, with a roster of lawsuits and debt-laden companies mired in vicissitudes ranging from petrochemicals to greenhouse gases. His shattering fall rocked the Quebec business community, which had held up Lavalin as a catalyst beacon of the province's economic miracle. "The Lavalin experience shows that many Quebec companies are going to have to get back to the basics," Desjardins told Molinar's. "Many companies were trying to get bigger too fast."

No one moved faster or planned bigger than Lacombe. A fairly scrappy businessman who cut an enormous swath through Quebec business, political and cultural circles, he was at once a revered and feared figure. Unlike the princely Desjardins, Lacombe unabashedly cultivated a labyrinth of political connections that helped Lavalin win huge government engineering projects—among them the mammoth James Bay hydroelectric dams and the astronomically troubled penitentiary-style roof for Montreal's Olympic Stadium.

When engineering activity slowed in the mid-1980s, Lacombe sought out ever more unorthodox deals to try to stanch losses from his own money-losing companies, notably the ailing Montreal-based Petrochemical Corp. One strategy, aimed to bolster the sale of Airbus passenger jets to the Soviet Union, fell through in January, forcing Lavalin to pay a \$50-million penalty.

Fatal delays on some major construction projects, such as a planned \$2.3-billion public rapid-transit system in Bangkok, dried up desperately needed sources of cash. For the month ending on May 31, Lavalin posted a loss of \$22.9 million on uncollected revenues. At the same time, it reported book debts of \$228 million. In mid-July, according to SNC officials who requested anonymity, Quebec Premier Robert Bourassa pressed Lacombe into seeking a merger with SNC, warning that his government would not bail out the non-engineering companies. Up to that point, the

province had invested \$38 million in the company.

Lacombe met with Saint-Pierre, and talks among executives of the two companies—and the banks—began on July 25. Three days later, the SNC analysts began dissecting Lavalin's books and reported that the firm's engineering group was as productive as their own. "The problem," one SNC official told Marlow's, "was that the engineering operations had been tried to try to cover the other losses. Money was being shifted all over the place."

Lacombe himself stayed away from the three weeks of intensive negotiations that followed. In the end, SNC paid \$58 million in cash for Lavalin's engineering arm; SNC's books showed the company owned \$40 million, and the federal and provincial governments held the remaining \$18 million. In return, SNC has acquired nearly \$4 billion in frequently backlogged contracts, added the world and the engineering expertise of 4,000 Lavalin employees. With 2,000 total employees, the SNC-Lavalin merger is the fifth-largest engi-



Lacombe helps from a labyrinth of political connections

neering company with the world, what transpired by Saint-Pierre as a "very powerful silence." But the forced marriage may prove trying. Jaroslawski observed that merging the operations of the two companies will require the

melding of Lavalin's "corporate show with a more democratic culture at SNC." And the new company will need to take on some large projects soon in order to avoid huge layoffs. That will increase pressure on Ottawa and Quebec to proceed with such expensive—and sometimes controversial—projects as the second phase of the James Bay hydroelectric dams.

SNC executives emphasized that Lacombe's presence as a consultant to the new company is critical to obtaining new contracts. Lacombe disavowed his public view last week, but he will be included in the weekly meetings of SNC's senior technical committee. "It's almost believed that this is over and that he can go back to engineering," said one associate.

But clearly, Lavalin's failure is a shattering blow to a business leader who grandfathered as much of Quebec's flamboyant business success during the 1980s. "It is not easy to replace someone like this at a certain age," said Desjardins as he vanished for "Maybe after some months," he added. "We won't be back." But for Quebecers from the ancestral blues are sure to be deep—and perhaps lasting.

BRUCE WALLACE in Montreal

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Requiem for a corporate heavyweight

BY PETER C. NEWMAN

When Bernard Lamarre, the former head of Lavalin Inc.—the formerly overextended Montreal engineering firm absorbed by its client last week—was still riding high, I remember dropping into his office for a chat and being assaulted by the man's self-confidence, bordering on arrogance. Seated in front of Guy Martel's *Les Mouches*, a graphic painting that he had hung in his office, Lamarre boasted that wherever he did business in the Third World, he never landed out before without first descending a ramp.

"I make sure we get a signed contract," he explained. "And payment is always in the form of a cheque, not cash, so we can claim it on our money lost. Of course, we have an advantage over the Americans—they're forbidden by law to pay out agents' commissions."

Lamarre, who upon a cousin's family enterprise into a major automotive player, recognized no limit to his ambitions, which in the end brought him trouble and doom. Having done so much, he wanted to do it all. He boasted that he was determined to turn Lavalin not only into the world's largest engineering firm, but also into a major real estate and manufacturing complex in '91. "By 1991," he predicted in that 1986 interview, "our sales will amount globally to \$2.5 billion."

Indeed, he has just lost his chief competitor, the SNC Group, Ltd., the core company he took 20 years to build into a world-class enterprise. Now, he is left with a residue of negligible, debt-laden offshoots—half a parcel by itself, hounded by creditors and decimated as one of Quebec's model entrepreneurs.

At the height of its revenue cycle, only two years ago, Lavalin was an aggregation of more than 70 companies with total sales of \$1.2 billion. Lamarre had expanded his operations into every corner of the world, completing some 600 projects in 40 countries.

He inherited the original business from Jean-Paul Lalonde, his father-in-law, who had founded a Montreal engineering consulting firm

The Lavalin chief recognized no limit to his ambitions. Having gained so much, Bernard Lamarre wanted it all.

ship with Bomars Vaton in 1955. By 1979, the firm's name had been changed to Lavalin Inc., and Lamarre began the series of takeovers on which his growth was based. Such well-known Canadian companies as Winrock Energy and Shawcor Engineering were absorbed while overseas purchases included Laidlaw Corp., the French-Belgian cement and fertilizer complex.

As his company grew and his responsibilities multiplied, Lamarre seemed incapable of shirking authority. He owned 49 per cent of Lavalin's stock (his brother and two partners held the balance), and his word was law. Everybody of any consequence within the corporation reported directly to him. At the annual business firm gave every autumn for Montreal's business elite, guests were greeted by a screaming line of one, Bernard Lamarre.

His firm quickly became the Canadian equivalent of Bechtel Group Inc., the privately owned U.S. engineering giant whose tentacles reach deep into American business and Washington politics. Lamarre became more of a politician than an engineer, lobbying for contracts as he worked the talent at Montreal's Beaver Club every lunch hour and developing estate deals in Ottawa and Quebec City. He

employed several cabinet ministers to live and after their terms of office, notably Defence Minister Marcel Masse, who was with the Lavalin Group for 16 years, and Pierre Trudeau, who after he retired was placed on a retainer by Lavalin to try to win some major contracts out of the Soviet Union. (He did not payments have been slow.)

When he led to a \$2.3-billion retirement system in Bangkok, the Montrealer could not promise to lose. This government \$500-million to help finance the project, 30 per cent of which was interest-free and had repayable over 56 years with a 30-year grace period—and no repayment guarantee. (Not the terms of any average mortgage.)

Because his engineering department was hit hard by the recession of the early 1980s, he decided to diversify. That's when Lamarre went wild. He bought assets in industries where he had no expertise, squandering time and money on irrelevant instead of concentrating on opportunities in the company's traditional areas of business. It seemed that there was nothing he wouldn't take a shot at. He bought a hospital (Ottawa's 230-bed Belloccrest), real estate in Calgary, Winnipeg and Montreal (including the construction of a 55-story new head office, which a new law suit, a television network (Chloé's 1984 in Quebec) and a chance to build a public housing house (Montreal), earned out feasibility studies of the industrial potential of manganese in Nigeria and built a glassworks in Jordan.

His latest purchases were the Ontario government's U.S. Transportation Development Corp., which he bought for \$300 million in 1985, and Kenstar, a Montreal petrochemical plant purchased in 1987 for \$60 million. Kenstar seems made a profit—indeed, it just so much money so fast that it has been taken over by a North American banking consortium that is still owed \$100 million—1970's chance for a positive balance about that year because less likely when a political cost there into question the Bangkok transit contract.

On top of all that, Lamarre got into airplane leasing, losing a \$10-million deposit when he reneged on the purchase of eight Airbus A-320 planes from Canadian Airlines. The Paris-based Canac outside debt crisis affected, which financed the operation, is suing Lavalin for \$200 million, alleging a breach by Lamarre of his loan contract.

There are the shabby remains of Bernard Lamarre's dream. For a time, he was one of the new Quebec's most revered and most admired business leaders. But somewhere along the line he caught the Cancon disease and grew too fast and too recklessly, cutting off the dispassionate that govern successful investing.

In the past decade, Quebec has emerged as imaginative business elite, men and women who can compete successfully in any economic arena anywhere. But they're still a thin layer, and events like the downfall of Lavalin will show their evolution and limit their self-confidence. Even so, the calculated personal and corporate success from his political pals at Ottawa and Quebec City, Bernard Lamarre's ambitions were too big for his abilities.

PEOPLE

A royal flash

Britain's national tabloid newspapers had a field day last week with pictures of Diana, Princess of Wales, in a bikini. The strip-tease scenes mostly focused on 39-year-old Diana smiling, swimming and adjusting her top. "The bikini," said The Sun. Added the Daily Star, "Bikini-bush 84." Prescience photographer Massimo



Diana: 'Sex-telling' snapshot

Sarraf snapped the photos during a Mediterranean holiday to celebrate the 30th anniversary of her marriage to Prince Charles, 42. Since the couple often like separate ventures, some royal outsiders view the vacation as an attempt to counter long-standing rumors of marital problems. However, Canadian government officials say that Prince Charles and Diana are expected to visit Canada this fall—together.

Setting the record straight

Ever since their divorce in 1978, Sonny Bono has kept silent about his eleven-year relationship with actress and singer Cher. But now, in his new, best-selling autobiography, *And the Beat Goes On*, Bono has finally opened



Young love

Josander Capaldi is unmaking her way to the top of women's tennis. In July, the 15-year-old American defeated Martina Navratilova at Wimbledon. Earlier this month, she beat Michaela Sleser, and last week she trounced Katerina Maleeva to win Toronto's Papp's Ltd. Challenge. Like a new ranked No. 7 in the U.S. Open, she is scheduled to play in the U.S. Open. Devised a first bid to make Capaldi? "There is no way a particular I want to beat really badly. I just want to beat them all."

Capaldi: on a winning streak

OZARK MOUNTAIN DAREDEVIL

With his stunning three-strake victory at the recent PGA Championship, John Daly, a steady 33-year-old rookie on the PGA Tour, upset the image of golf as a thoughtful, cerebral game. The blond-haired golfer from Arkansas played the parious 7,389-yard Crooked Stick course in Carmel, Ind., with reckless abandon and won the \$265,000 first prize while thrilling the galleries with his monstrous drives and rapid-fire putting. The secret of his unexpected success? Said Daly, who called his win "a miracle": "I didn't think, I just hit."

Material girl

A famous French actress has a little secret: Her latest performance, as the dowry lesson in the film adaptation of Gustave Flaubert's classic novel *Madame Bovary*, is already winning rave reviews from critics. But Huppert says that playing the part changed her opinion of the famous character. Said Huppert, 38, described by critics as the Marylin of France: "One always thinks of Madame Bovary as a woman a search of romance and adventure. But I see her as someone driven by a brutal desire for everything—clothes, furniture, money—which is not romantic at all."



Huppert: a change of heart



Bono: kiss and tell

contains juicy details, including his acknowledgment that he once—falsely—suspected Cher of being a lesbian and that their sex lacked "firm-works." So far, Cher has declined to comment, but the author stands by his tell-all tale. Said Bono: "I would like to tell the hard parts myself, rather than have it dug up later by somebody else."

Death defined

Controversy rages over how-to suicide books

During the past 26 years, Meric Wertz, a former teacher's wife, has been tormented by pelvic pain that never stops. From her bed in Detroit's Sinai Hospital, the 58-year-old woman said last week that she has undergone 10 operations but doctors have still not determined the cause of the pain. Wertz, a mother of two, said constant suffering has driven her to make two attempts to take her own life. She also said that she has tried to follow the advice contained in *Final Exit*, a detailed guide on how to control suicide published in March by the English, One-World Hemlock Society, which promotes legalized euthanasia. On Aug. 16, the book reached the top of *The New York Times* list of best-selling advice and how-to books. But Wertz described *Final Exit* as a disappointment. She added: "It tells you to use Scissors, but you can't get it unless a doctor writes a prescription for you."

According to many doctors and legal experts, the popularity of *Final Exit* reflects a growing public preoccupation with terminal illness. But one of the experts contacted (and the book's author, David Humphrey, founder of the 42,000-member Hemlock Society, represents the radical fringe of the debate on

ended "Death Hollywood Style," describes an accessible suicide method popularized by movies in which a individual injects air into an vein. Another chapter, called "Blowme Wertz to Dust," describes death by reflexless bite and by driving a car into a tree. The book recommends another method. According to Humphrey, the best method, because it is quick, clean and painless, is to take an overdose of

new prating number 125,000 copies, and Schrag said that bookstores have already placed orders for 327,000.

Two major Canadian bookstores chains, Cole's, The Book People and W H Smith Classics, were both awaiting delivery of their first copies last week. Cole's president Thomas Boyles said that he expects to have the book out of store by early September. Smith Classics' Caplan, a book buyer with the 180-store Smith chain, "There has been an incredible demand for it."

The second printing of *Final Exit* is likely to begin reaching bookstores just as another potentially controversial book on suicide is published. On Sept. 2, Bantam, N.Y.'s Grand Promotional Books, will publish Dr. Jack Kevorkian's Prescription: *Murderable*, subtitled *The Guidelines of Planned Death*. Kevorkian, who lives in a Detroit suburb, is the inventor of a so-called suicide machine. He gained international attention in June, 1990, when Janet



Kevorkian (left) with Wertz and Detroit talk-show host Dr. David Schrag: determined

heretics) as an empty stomach and accompanied by alcohol.

The \$32.50 book is distributed and promoted by New York City-based Carol Publishing Group. Carol's 24-year-old publisher, Steven Schrag, a co-founder, with Toronto-born Geoffrey Carter, of the New York-based national group Spg, said that he was eager to help promote *Final Exit* because he belongs to the Hemlock Society. Initially, Carol Publishing printed a total of 48,000 copies of the book, of which about one-half were sold by mail order through the Hemlock Society. Humphrey said that Carol sent 200 review copies to media outlets across the United States, but no reviews appeared. Then, on July 12, *The Wall Street Journal* published an article about the book, and within 10 days bookstores had sold the entire first edition. Hemlock and Carol are

Adkins, a 54-year-old Portland, Ore., woman who has been diagnosed as having Alzheimer's disease, lashed herself in a community out-toilet Detroit while attached to his machine. When she pressed a button, the device injected a lethal quantity of potassium chloride into one of her veins.

Kevorkian is a man with a mission. He told *Maclean's* last week that he is determined to create a new medical specialty called thanatology. It would be dedicated to assisting the suicides of terminally ill people and harvesting their organs for use in transplants. His and that he has already confirmed with one potential partner. One of them is Margaret Wertz.

Last week, Wertz and Kevorkian, along with two other doctors who have trained Wertz, appeared on a fundraising talk show on Detroit television station WJLB. Together, they



Toronto police investigating suspected double suicide in 1989; Humphrey (below) controversy

discussed her problems, her eagerness to do so and the pros and cons of physician-led suicide. Before agreeing on the show, a *Maclean's* staff writer said that her chronic pelvic pain has made it almost impossible for her to walk. She said that she is unable to sleep for more than two hours at a time, and declared that she is determined to die using Kevorkian's machine. But Wertz: "I have promised with him every hope to do it, but he says not until the doctors say there's no hope."

Kevorkian told *Maclean's* that he is determined to help Wertz and her life, even though a Michigan circuit court judge issued a permanent injunction in February prohibiting him or anyone else from using his suicide device. Michael Modiano, an assistant prosecutor for Oakland County, which is near Detroit, said that the county obtained a temporary injunction immediately after Adkins' death. Last December, a district court judge dismissed a charge of murder against Kevorkian for his part in Adkins' suicide.

Meanwhile, a similar case involving Dr. Timothy Quill, a physician in Rochester, N.Y., suggested that U.S. law enforcement officials may have increasingly difficult time prosecuting doctors who assist in suicides. Quill wrote an article, which was published

in *The New England Journal of Medicine* on March 7, advising that he had prescribed barbiturates to terminally ill patients so that the women could consent outside Monroe County district attorney Howard Rota, said that his office launched an investigation and found the women's body in a local medical



Meanwhile, several provinces are considering legislation that would protect terminally ill patients from being held in life-support apparatus against their will. Stephen Fries, a lawyer with the policy development division of the Ontario attorney general's office, said that a proposed *Substitute Decisions Act* would allow individuals to decide what type of treatment they want—or do not want—if they become mentally incompetent. The bill also would assign decision-making authority to anyone designated by the individual.

While a broad consensus may be emerging in favor of a patient's right to accept or refuse treatment, there is no such agreement on the role that doctors should play in assisting suicides. Many medical professionals point out that health-conscious North Americans, who eagerly pursue fitness and longevity, may also be more prone to degenerative diseases that result in slow, painful deaths. But many experts remain opposed to the concept of legislated suicide under any circumstances. Said Dr. Douglas Kniskern, a professor of medical ethics at the University of Calgary: "I believe it would be harmful to the medical profession. It transgresses one of our basic moral principles. Don't kill." With the influence of the medical establishment on one side and the argument of the terminally ill on the other, the growing debate over euthanasia clearly will become more painful and emotional.

BY ARCT JENSEN



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LAW

Blackened blue

Scandal strikes the Edmonton police force

Edmonton Police Chief Douglas McNally seemed shaken last week when he appeared in public at his headquarters. Just 36 hours earlier, Edmonton detectives had arrested one of their own, Const. Ray Gordon Lawrence, 33, in a car a few blocks from his home in St. Albert, a suburb of the Alberta capital. Charged with kidnapping and sexually assaulting two eight-year-old boys and a 19-year-old girl, Lawrence was immediately suspended without pay from his post at the West Edmonton Mall shopping centre. McNally, who said that he and the Edmonton police have been embarrassed by the case, declared that the matter was an "isolated incident" and insisted that the vast majority of his officers possessed "high moral standards." But some Edmontonians expressed concern. "You teach your kids that the police are their friends and you go to them when you are in trouble," said Guy Lawrence, 36, an Edmonton housewife. "Then something like this happens."

Lawrence's arrest followed several recent scandals that McNally acknowledged had shaken public confidence in the Edmonton force. Twice during the past two months, city policemen have been charged with drinking-and-driving-related offences. And in June, Const. Jim Goldstein, 36, was sentenced to six years in prison after being convicted of sexually assaulting a suspected shoplifter, Goldgrabe, whom McNally called "a disgrace to the uniform." He forced the handcuffed woman to perform oral sex on him and call him "master." In another incident the previous month, a judge authorized private charges of assault and torture against three police officers who allegedly roughed up a 32-year-old man on the steps of a courthouse in May, 1990.

Other scandals have also hit the Edmonton police force in recent years. In 1989, Const. Jerry Dawson, 36, who had been charged with

the sexual assault of a female officer in 1988, shot and killed his wife, Const. Sheron Dawson, 38, before fatally shooting himself. In the same year, Russ Redmond, 49, a 17-year veteran of the department, was sentenced to 15 years in prison after being convicted of driving a plane that resulted in his mistress shooting and injuring his wife, Patsy.

In last week's incident, officers arrested Lawrence, a 10-year veteran of the force, after a man was alleged by police to have taken three children from a city school past to a home at St. Albert last November and, with a knife lying nearby, fondled them. Lawrence's wife and five-year-old son were riding outdoors at the time of his arrest. A provincial court judge refused to grant bail to Lawrence, who was expected to appear in plea this week on 24 charges—three counts of unlawful confinement, three counts of sexual assault with a weapon, three counts of sexual interference, three counts of kidnapping, one count of possession of an offensive weapon and one count of assault.

Although Edmonton police recruits are already screened for possible sexual deviance and propensities, the latest scandal led some city officials to call for psychological tests of serving officers. Per his post, Alderman Mel Bender said that while tests may not be the only approach, city residents needed to be assured that "this sort of thing can never happen again." Still, Alvin Scott, past president of the Psychologists' Association of Alberta, said that it would take a battery of psychological tests and extensive interviews to detect potential sexual deviants, and that it would be an expensive, time-consuming process. For now, at least, the stigma of retreating the sullied reputations of the Edmonton police rested on the shoulders of the officers themselves.



McNally: embarrassed

JAMES DUNNON with
JOHN HOPKINS in Edmonton

Big-screen theatre

Kenneth Branagh showcases his versatility

Kenneth Branagh, British boy wonder of the Shakespearean stage, has quietly conquered Hollywood two years ago: he received Oscar nominations for directing and starring in a maturity screen adaptation of *Rosencrantz and Guildenstern Are Dead*, a compassion that he modestly tried to shake off with his new feature, *Dead Again*, he may be called the new Orson Welles—in the new *Alfred Hitchcock*. A gothic murder mystery about reincarnation, *Dead Again* revives the vigorous style of Welles's *Citizen Kane* while playfully reconstructing images from half a dozen Hitchcock dramas. Grave-robbing Hollywood's old mas-

terpiece classical actors. But he has the *leitmotif* of an entertainer. Interviewed by phone from London, where his Renaissance Theatre Company has just opened *Othello's* sleek *Navy*, he said: "I'm like the showmanship of someone like Scorsese or Spielberg—these people who are just out there."

In *Dead Again*, the director's sense of showmanship is lost from the first frame—in which the word "MURDER," a tabbed headline, fills the entire screen. Set primarily in modern-day Los Angeles, the movie features Branagh as a cynical private detective who tries to unravel the identity of an assassin played by the actor's British wife, Emma Thompson.



Jacobin (left), Branagh, Thompson; anatomy, reincarnation and a fatal scene stabbing

ters—and getting away with it—Branagh has created a scary, funny and flamboyant thriller. Once again, he performs the double role of director and actor. Compounding the versatility, he portrays two different characters in separate roles—and perfects an American accent.

Branagh, who incarnates between stage and screen with unusual ease, seems intent on bringing old-fashioned theatrically back to the screen. "I think one should use the cinema for everything of its worth," the Irish-born filmmaker told *Maclean's* last week. "I have the same approach to theatre. The point of going into a darkness room for two hours is to have an experience you couldn't have at the theatre." At 38, Branagh is considered one of the world's

Another Shakespearean cohort, Derek Jacobi, perhaps a hypocrite who offers to review the company's primary Under his spell she re-members sobbing of her own past, but describes the life of a glamorous 1940s couple—also portrayed by Branagh and Thompson—whose marriage enters a fatal minor stalling. Cutting back and forth between black-and-white flashbacks and the more story, Branagh sets up a hectic rhythm of horror and suspense. His fine cast includes Robin Williams in an uncredited role as a deranged psychiatrist.

Dead Again proves that Branagh can do just about anything. After the triumph of *Rosencrantz* he says that he was offered "a lot of literary buy-outs, and a lot of period movies with cast-

and fighting in them." Then, he read the *Dead Again* script, by 30-year-old California screenwriter Scott Frank. "Several people had passed on it before me," the director recalled. "They were frightened of the gothic elements, the balance between melodrama and humor, but that's what drew me to it."

Branagh said that it resonated him of the murder mysteries that he grew up with such Hitchcock classics as *Rebecca* and *Vertigo*. "I've always been intrigued by twisty, funny plots—I never guess who did it," Branagh said. *Dead Again's* reincarnation premise may sound preposterous, Branagh added, "but we wanted to signal to the audience that this is all one story, removed from reality—it was not going to be a slick, hyper-modern modern thriller. We have a lot of these already." Before filming, Branagh said, he watched some of his favorite Hitchcock movies again. "It was fascinating to find that the plots were often very ordinary and flawed," he added. "It would be the sleep-in-the-brainless pace and the flamboyance."

Dead Again was partly filmed on a Paramount soundstage that had once housed the Xanadu set for *Citizen Kane*. And Hollywood, says Branagh, "is full of sometimes amazing things. But I liked working there. I loved driving past the Hollywood sign every morning." Shooting on a relatively modest \$17 million budget, Branagh says that he had a low cost—"It was a useful picture, so they let me get on with it." But he did not see a director, he cultivated an actor that was "as weirdly West Coast as possible," he said. "I spent some time watching about Los Angeles trying it out, buying things on a scale."

Branagh has come a long way from working-class origins. A carpenter's son, he studied theatre as a youth and then moved into the ranks of the Royal Shakespeare Company. And he helped to launch his Renaissance company by writing a best-selling autobiography, *Requiem*.

Branagh seems to have his career well in hand. He plans next to film Shakespeare's *Macbeth* and *Alfred Hitchcock's* *Psycho*. He also plans to direct a movie about his own life, but he says that "he has to do some work to come to Hollywood." He has to become too familiar with America," he explained. "Whenever I'm in America, I feel I'm at a movie—I like that distance. I don't go there to make some great entry into the Hollywood tradition. I'm interested in getting up at the crack of dawn, going to the gym and taking a million meetings. I don't think of myself primarily as an actor."

For Branagh, *Dead Again* allowed him to step into a hybrid identity. "It's hard to describe it, but it was to do with a kind of can detective," he said. "And my mother's a huge thriller fan. I've dragged her to Shakespeare and Cheltenham, but this is the first thing I've done that she will truly like." Another personal touch for *Citizen Kane*.

BRIAN D. JOHNSON

Cultural roadblocks

U.S. entry limits would hurt Canadians

After six years of raising their in their home country, one of Canada's most popular bands, Blue Rodeo, realized an entertainer's dream by appearing on NBC's *The Tonight Show* on Aug. 13. The television performance before an audience of 6 million viewers was the latest triumph in the band's ascent in the U.S. market, which has added a tour and record sales of 80,000 for their newest album, *Canoe*. But for that group and other non-American entertainers, there are doubts over the prospect of getting such U.S. exposure in the future. The reason, tough new regulations that would restrict the entry of all but the most famous entertainers to the United States.

The new restrictions are part of a revised immigration act, passed by Congress last October, which included new provisions for dealing with illegal aliens. Earlier this summer, Canadian and international performers began raising their objections to the clause dealing with entertainers. Two-week-old Blue Rodeo's Jon Cuddy, back in Canada after the television show and concert dates in Seattle, Portland, Ore., and San Francisco. "In my previous life, as a Canadian, it was a great job to be in the United States at all." As it stands, that legislation would limit to 35,000—there is currently no ceiling—the number of visas each year for foreign entertainers and their support staff, as well as for athletes (most professionals, however, are still under other quotas). But let's not get ahead of ourselves.

But let's not get ahead of ourselves. The new regulations against the measure appeared to have generated second thoughts in the Congress. Before Congress adjourned last Sept. 10, the Senate passed a bill that would either implementation of the existing regulations for six months. And when it returns from its break, the House of Repre-

sentatives will consider a proposal by Kentucky Democrat Ronson Minkoff, chairman of the immigration subcommittee, to effectively remove the proposed restrictions on artists and entertainers.

As they now stand, the restrictions would prevent permanent visa companies such as symphonies from applying for working visas

until 90 days before their U.S. tours were to begin—effectively banning most such tours, which can take two or more years to organize. The regulations also stipulate that only performers who have been members of an ensemble for at least one year before the tour will be allowed entry with that group. But nothing has occurred as easily pending as the decision to limit—for the first time—the number of visas issued to performers. In recent years, as many as 75,000 such visas have been distributed. Exemptions to the new quota would be made for performers of "extraordinary ability"—but not some congressional members here and that they would apply only to performers on the level of Luciano Pavarotti.

American labor union organizations—initially the powerful AFL-CIO—defied the restrictions as necessary to protect the jobs of American workers, particularly such support-staff personnel as sound technicians and makeup artists. But who groups in the United States have joined their counterparts abroad in vociferously opposing the legislation. And these are creating doubt in U.S. congressmen.

Indeed, early this summer—before any bill-

tying had begun—the department of immigration told Congress that certain sections were unacceptable and asked. Immigration officials are only now waiting out the details of how the provisions of the act would actually be applied, but sources within the department told *Maclean's* that there is an intention of stopping artists or other workers at the border.

Certainly international outrage combined U.S. doubts. Said Jonathan Lanza, American research director at the Canadian-American Committee of the National Planning Association, a Washington research institute: "Once Congress was made aware of how restrictive and unnecessary certain parts of the immigration bill were, they wanted to change it."

Canadians joined with lobbyists from other nations, including France and Britain, to make it clear that they did not agree with the rules as details of the new law. Jay Ertter, a former Canadian ambassador to the U.S. Secretary of State James Baker. "The United States is a crucial market for Canadian performers, and these regulations must seriously affect professional Canadian artists, writers and technicians." She also warned that Canada would reconsider its membership in the U.S. Secretary of State James Baker. "The United States is a crucial market for Canadian performers, and these regulations must seriously affect professional Canadian artists, writers and technicians." She also warned that Canada would reconsider its membership in the U.S. Secretary of State James Baker. "The United States is a crucial market for Canadian performers, and these regulations must seriously affect professional Canadian artists, writers and technicians." She also warned that Canada would reconsider its membership in the U.S. Secretary of State James Baker.

SAVING WOODS in Ottawa with WILLIAM LOWMYER in Washington

Maclean's

BESS GILBERT EDIT

RECIPES

- 1 The Sun of All Pines, Cindy
- 2 The Kitchen God's Wife, Tin (1)
- 3 As the Crow Flies, Archer (2)
- 4 Inevitably, Kundera (6)
- 5 Memoirs, Douglas (6)
- 6 Dead Seas, Ansharov (6)
- 7 Wild Children, Gans
- 8 Maclean's Book, Leonard (3)
- 9 "H" Is for Harlequin, Gaudin (6)
- 10 A Soldier of the Great War, Holmes (3)

NONFICTION

- 1 Tropic of Cancer, Mayr (1)
- 2 The Bravest of Men, Farrow (3)
- 3 Ben John, 86 (3)
- 4 Chetopop, Chetopop (6)
- 5 Wilson, You Look Like You Want to Be a Hero, 86 (3)
- 6 Homicide, Brinkley (6)
- 7 Homicide, Brinkley (6)
- 8 Homicide, Brinkley (6)
- 9 Homicide, Brinkley (6)
- 10 Homicide, Brinkley (6)

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Compiled by Susan Ferguson

Cuddy: incessantly critical



For Americans, it's Sex 10, Quebec 0

BY ALLAN FOTHERINGHAM

So, we are having this argument with Al Hunt and Judy Woodruff. Not an argument really, more a noddling over the inner recesses of the mind of George Bush. It is agreed that he likes to hear any from those who tell him what he likes to hear. This is on a panel before an interesting collection called the international convention of the Young Presidents' Organization (YPO), who are in the process of being dangled by the neck and administered money ponds of Whistler, B.C., and the raucous charms of Vancouver.

Al Hunt is the Washington bureau chief of the tactically strident *Wall Street Journal*, which, with six million readers, happens to have the highest circulation of any paper in North America, which might be a hint as to where newspapers should be headed. Judy Woodruff happens to be his wife and the chief Washington correspondent of the *MacNeil/Lehrer NewsHour*, the only American show close to the CBC approach to news, probably because its co-owner is Halliwell's own Robin Heil.

The three-day summit's contention is that George Bush is essentially an innocent man, recounting every American view, as someone has said, "of his last husband." He surrounds himself with pods of bubblees. Secretary of State James Baker let him sit in a Texas town court 30 years ago—when he was in the CIA. Pat to his brother his New England Brahmin background. Commerce Secretary Robert Mankamer is another rich Texas oil long acquaintance.

Secretary of the Treasury Nicholas Brady is another Ivy League blue blood whom Bush went to school with. And the new American ambassador to the Soviet Union, Robert Strauss, a charming, aging gladiator who admits to speaking no Russian, but is a Texas and Iraq friend—daughter Democrat—of Bush's.

Leslie Gels, the most extensive edition to the *New York Times* commentary page, wrote last week that never since the Second World War has there ever been so few men who have had so much control over the making of American foreign and defense policy.

Basically, all the decisions—from the Gulf



War to arms treaties to having a peace conference in Israel—was dictated by the military confidence. Baker, the venerable national security adviser Brent Scowcroft and the audacious Defense Secretary Dick Cheney (who will compete with Baker in strapping on the church door of dear Dumbold Quayle on the way to being the Bush successor in the White House).

The media, Washington radio fits in perfectly with the American mind-set. Listen up. Americans essentially are not much interested in the world they by happenstance, thanks to the collapse of the European powers, have to last.

We are at Whistler, involved into a year-round resort now in beautiful summer as it is exhilarating (and expensive) in winter. The program is the largest convention ever encompassed there, the largest two international conventions. The Whistler is that you have to be a hotshot CEO, if not exactly a millionaire, by the age of 40. And you have to get out by the

age of 50. What you have here is a conglomerate of type-A people.

They are here from Brazil. An amazing character lives Australia, who arrived there from Canada with his last \$1,000, took the first fast-food chicken franchise in the country and is now, need we ask, a plutocrat. There is a couple from Chile. People from Hong Kong, South Africa, Denmark, Japan, Turkey, Mexico, the Philippines, Germany, Scotland and Singapore.

But exactly, as could be expected, from the United States. Your agent, the innocent as usual, was asked to supply a suggested topic. What was suggested was "Will Quebec Separate?" This was a serious matter.

There were some 1,500 leaders present—including the 25 children per family. That leaves perhaps 600 adults who have a unargued-of lectures to pack over, 10 or so at each of three morning sessions. There is a "Morning Talks More than Love." Not to mention "Getting Your Act Together Before You Need To," "Survival Kit for Wives" and "The Psychology of the Executive Man," and "Sexuality."

How does the crisis of Quebec, which we think absorbs world spaces, rank in the scheme of things? A thin smattering of bodies show us, by eye-glance and question revealing some 10 Canadians and perhaps a half-dozen Americans.

A crashed ego was factor crushed by a friend who advised that the title of the session was dumb, the obvious solution would have been "What Would the Separation of Quebec Do to the Sexuality of the American Executive?"

Too true. As more than several of the Americans among the lecturers—we numbered 53 in all—pointed out, Americans are amazingly stupid. They do not like the minds of world leadership that has been thrust upon them. They are exceedingly generous and friendly, but are people who want to get on with their generally pleasant and comfortable lives—especially in the absence of Whistler and Vancouver.

Canadians in their context—this seminar is his context—think that the prospect of Canada breaking up is a great concern among our shrewish neighbors to the south. In truth, they don't really care. Indeed is a larger problem: Japan looms large. The fact that the Democratic party has disappeared is a guarantee.

Canada, the nation on bed with the clearest, is among as the belief that the United States might be concerned that Quebec might separate. The speaker, perhaps intoxicated by the meanness of Whistler, had the same olive belief that the subject mattered. It didn't. Relax. We do not care as important as we think.



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